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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

William Hayley, *Esq.*

THE difficulties of contemporary biography are so striking, that they need scarcely be adverted to. The historian of the dead, and above all of the distant dead, may indeed have his judgment, his knowledge, or his taste impeached, but malignancy itself scorns to arraign the purity of his motives; and, though weak minds may seem to refer every thing that is objectionable to an illaudible impulse, yet common sense rejects the puerility of the imputation and exonerates the accused. It appears, indeed, so obvious, that hatred or enmity can find no place in the breast of him who sits down to delineate the characters of past times, that it may justly excite our wonder to behold any so infatuated as to think otherwise. But this is not the case with the chronicler of living merit; if he presume to censure, he is envious; if he applaud, he is servile. The apprehension of these disingenuous charges may deter feeble and tranquil men from following the unbiassed dictates of their mind: with us, however, it is no such thing; we should disdain to utter a falsehood, but we should equally disdain to swerve from the strict voice of what we deem the truth. These observations are not made with any particular reference to the object of the present memoir, but as an incidental remark that may well precede the biography of a living individual.

William Hayley was born in Chichester, in the year 1745. He was the son of Thomas Hayley, Esq. and the grandson of the dean of Chichester. His mother was Mary, daughter of Colonel Yates, representative of that city, from the year 1734 to 1741. He lost his father while he was very young, and the care of his education devolved on his mother, a duty which she discharged with ability. This maternal tenderness Mr. Hayley adverted to in the fourth epistle of the "Essay on Epic Poetry:" the lines begin

"O thou fond spirit, who with pride hast smil'd,
And frown'd with fear on thy poetic child;
Pleas'd, yet alarm'd, when in his boyish time,
He sigh'd in numbers, or he laugh'd in in rhyme," &c.

These lines in their spirit are an evident imitation of Pope's beautiful couplets.

"Me let the tender office long engage;" &c.

but, in their expressions, they seem to resemble more strongly another passage of the same author. Comparatively speaking, they are inferior to both. The third line seems to countenance the idea that he discovered very early a propensity for poetry.

He was sent, at an early age, to a school, in or near Kingston-upon-Thames; from which he was soon removed, on account of illness, and put under the instruction of a private tutor, who prepared him for Eton, whence he went to the University of Cambridge, and entered himself at Trinity Hall there in the year 1762.

Nothing has been recorded of the progress or nature of Mr. Hayley's studies: it is probable that, without devoting his attention to any particular branch, he allowed himself to feed with indiscriminate voracity upon all that offered itself: a mode of reading most agreeable to the mind, perhaps; but not best qualified for producing valuable results.

This year, however, beheld him

commence his literary career. An "Ode on the Birth of the Prince of Wales," made its appearance in the Cambridge Collection. We have never seen this production: but we have been informed that the feelings of boyish exultation, with which it was once contemplated, have long since subsided. Mr. Hayley is himself among the foremost to ridicule its defects.

In 1760, he quitted the University, and went to Edinburgh on a visit to some of his acquaintance, students of physic there. In 1769, he married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ball, dean of Chichester, and from whom he has since been separated by death. Upon his marriage with Miss Ball, he resided in the metropolis for a few years, whence he retired to his native county, and settled at Eartham, a situation remarkably healthy and rural, and which he improved and embellished. He afterwards removed to Felpham, near Bognor, which is his present residence.

Mr. Hayley's second attempt as an author was in 1778, in his thirty-third year, when he published his "Essay on Painting." The merits of this work have been sufficiently canvassed, and the general opinion, as it has now subsided into a silent decision, seems not to place it in a very exalted station.

In 1780, appeared his "Essay on History," a work more fascinating and more extensively interesting than the former. It furnished a new specimen of composition to the country, and many of the characters were felicitously executed. The versification was flowing and musical, and some passages spirited and eloquent.

Soon afterwards followed the "Triumphs of Temper," the most popular of all Mr. Hayley's writings. It displays more fancy, more execution, and greater judgment, than his other productions. Yet it always appeared to us as possessing one very eminent defect: its moral is weakened, if not totally destroyed, by the machinery of the poem. Mr. Hayley has super-induced the agency of spirits, a thing which can incur no censure as the accompaniment of a mock heroic poem; but as a means to enforce a moral, it was injudiciously employed. In the struggles which SERENA sustains, and to which she rises superior only by the interposition of Sophrosyne, her guardian sprite, we are indeed amused but not instructed; we are neither surprised at her fortitude, nor incited to emulation, because we find her continually acting under the power of an invisible being: and because we see that, as a mere mortal, she is as weak and intemperate as any other girl. Had she been tranquil after her father's imperious command, from the filial consideration that it was *his* wish, and that *that* was motive enough to induce her willingly to submit; or, had she triumphed over the scandal vented against her in the newspaper, from a noble consciousness of virtue, and from the just reflection that calumny unnoticed will of itself fade away, this might have been productive of the most desirable consequences; it might probably have stimulated the reader to a similar equability of mind, and have convinced him that, as it was amiable so it was attainable. But, as we behold Serena moved to anger on every trying occasion, and sometimes upon the point of bursting forth into boisterous passion, our admiration of her is lost, when we find her restored to peace, not by the ascendancy of reason and good sense, but by the dextrous interposition of her aerial monitor. The moral is effectually destroyed.

In 1782, Mr. Hayley published his "Essay on Epic Poetry," a work, of which, as we have not read it, we cannot speak. Soon after this appeared his dramatic productions. The failure of Dryden might have shewn that riming plays are not suited to the genius of our language. In every case, indeed, they are so unnatural, so obviously hostile to the supposed reality of the drama, that it may be wondered any nation can be found to cherish them by their applause. What, for example, can be more preposterous and absurd, than to see one character quit the stage with a line, to which the next who enters finds a rime, though he is supposed to be ignorant that the former one has been uttered. This frequently occurs in French plays, and particularly in the comedies of Moliere.

The life of Mr. Hayley has been one that affords but few materials for biography. Passed in elegant retirement and in the placid pursuits of literature, its events have been too uniform, too simple, and too unambitious to merit to be recorded. As a man, praise seems to have been unanimous in his favour; he has been uniformly represented as a liberal, polite, and benevolent character. The mildness of his disposition has been shewn with great advantage to himself, in the peaceful replication which he has made to the attack of Mr. Cumberland. Here we must indeed say, that he is eminently superior to his accuser.

In 1802, and subsequently, Mr. Hayley appeared as the biographer of Cowper. In what manner he has discharged the task is well known. The amiable poet, but gloomy religionist, has received bright honours at the hand of his friend; their names are jointly consecrated to posterity.

As a poet Mr. Hayley appears to be guided less by inspiration than discipline. In his writings we seldom find those bursts of genius, those splendid irradiations of intellect which adorn and dignify the pages of the true poet. All his verses are smooth, elegant, and harmonious; his thoughts are just and sensible; but both the one and the other seem deficient in vigour, force, and variety. We close the book, nor wish to open it again; we have been amused in our progress, but neither charmed nor enraptured: it is well observed by his illustrious friend (Cowper) that writers of this class "are generally as phlegmatic as they are correct." The genius of Hayley is like his character—mild, elegant, and interesting.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, *Bart.*

[*Continued from page* 8.]

THE nature of the prison in Cold Bath Fields has excited much attention; and we see from the report of the House of Commons, that Sir Francis Burdett was completely justified in his call on the House to take it into consideration. Without him still more flagrant abuses would have prevailed in this prison, and the country is indebted to him for the check he gave to the cruel and malignant designs of the Pitt and Melville factions. But how has he been treated for this manly conduct! He had been stigmatised by the Duke of Portland all over the kingdom: the stigma returns to the Duke: the Baronet is honoured by the disgraceful attempt to prevent him from bringing to light the hidden works of darkness. Well, however, might he complain of such treatment; and he expostulated with the house with proper indignation, addressing the speaker in the following manner:—

"Members of this House, I believe, Sir, have not often been used to treat each other as I have been treated; but, if I am mistaken, and if the conduct held towards me is a handsome one, the minister, and those who have assisted him in it, are welcome to the whole merit of it. But, Sir, why all this anxiety to take out of my hands, and to stifle any real enquiry in the practices of this prison, of so novel an establishment in the land? How happens it, that, as soon as I gave notice of a motion upon the subject, I am instantly held up to the world as an object of odium, stigmatized by one secretary of state, my conduct condemned unheard, and without any examination, even of those members of this House who accompanied me in my visit to the prison, and, by what legal authority I am still to learn, excluded from visiting any prison in England? How comes it to pass, that three honourable members, who never before appear to have thought of an inquiry, become all at once so very solicitous and hasty to move for a committee of enquiry? Themselves, perhaps, can explain it. But I can explain the motive of the minister and secretary of state for wishing to prevent any real inquiry. Because a fouler premeditated system of iniquity never existed in any nation upon earth; and such, I trust, with the assistance of this House, I shall make it appear, to the confusion even of those faces which are not accustomed to blush. The base and impotent attempt to criminate me, I shall for the present pass over, contenting myself with barely stating, that I visited the prison three times, and should have

visited it a fourth time, in the usual and customary way in which any other man might have visited it, by a written order from one of the magistrates; that I never visited alone; and that several gentlemen, some of them members of this House, can inform the House what my conduct was upon this occasion. Sir, I declare upon my honour, as I have declared before, that I never saw the face of any man in that prison, except Colonel Despard, until the day I first visited the prison. At the same time, I say this only to caution gentlemen not to give too rash a credit to ministerial misrepresentations, and not from any anxiety upon the score of being supposed to be acquainted with these men; for, I believe, there are some among these men as honest and as virtuous as any of those I am now addressing. Sir, I have witnessed their courage and their constancy, under sufferings almost beyond human endurance—I have seen them expose themselves to additional sufferings and additional insults, by performing those duties which in their situation they might well have stood excused from, but which justice and humanity, in their opinion required."

Howard has been celebrated for his humanity in inspecting prisons, and despotic sovereigns ordered their gates to be opened to his enquiries. It remained for Britain to shew a very different example. A high spirited, generous young man, with a noble ardour in the cause of virtue, visits a prison, where he finds the most abominable abuses. In return for this energy, it is ordered, that he shall not be permitted to enter again into that or any other prison. But his efforts were not lost. The eyes of the public were now turned to the prison: various juries made it the object of their enquiries; many abuses were corrected; but still, we repeat it, that prison is of such an extraordinary structure, that without the utmost attention of the Sheriffs of Middlesex, and the juries, the magistrates who commit to that prison, and the jailers will become the instruments of the most horrible oppression. This is the state of human nature; whether men are magistrates of Middlesex, or monks of St. Dominick, let them but have power uncontrouled, and they will become cruel, wicked, tyrannical, and oppressive.

An American judge lately had a controversy with the governor of his province, in which the former conducted himself with that manly firmness, which in some instances have done honour to the bench in England. The governor had siezed a citizen, and denied him the benefit of the Habeas Corpus. State necessity was alleged, as a sufficient plea for this deviation from the constitution: but the judge viewed the subject in a different light.—"The evil of the tyranny in question," he said, "cannot be duly estimated by the number of its victims. When the personal rights of any individual are violated with impunity, those of every member of the state become insecure. From that moment the proud confidence, the manly, liberal, upright self possession, which government, by law, inspires, must yield to the degrading sentiment of dependence and subjection."

This is the American language of the nineteenth century; it was the language of Englishmen before the American war. That fatal war made dreadful havock of principle in this country, and the French revolution made cowards of us all. These manly sentiments became obsolete during the administration of Mr. Pitt; and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act took place, as a mere matter of course, whenever that prating minister commanded his myrmidons to call for it. Sir Francis would not, however, countenance the delusion. The act for securing the liberty of the subject was not in his opinion to be trifled with: and nothing can be more absurd, than to make an act of parliament to take away the liberty of the subject; for that is in fact the meaning of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus act. No less manly were his sentiments on the liberty of the press; and he was not to be duped by the minister, who assured the House of certain success, if he was but supplied with sufficiency of money. *Beaucoup d'argent* was the whole talk of Mr. Pitt: for knowing how successful it was in the corruption of his own countrymen, he vainly dreamed, that it would be equally

efficacious against the arms of the French.

Against this extravagant reliance of the minister on the effects of his paltry money system, Sir Francis exclaimed with great spirit in the house:

"We seem to imagine that we have only to assemble within these walls to devise ways and means for extracting large sums of money from the country; then we are told our embarrassments will be relieved, and our enemies will be dismayed.

"But, Sir, we must first cleanse away those foul corruptions which the present minister has carried beyond any former example; which unnerves every heart and every arm, and deprives us of that vigour and courage, once characteristic of this now degraded nation.

"Sir, money is not the sinew of war. If money were as all-powerful as most persons, in spite of experience, continue to believe; I say in spite of experience, for the whole tenor of history serves to prove the contrary, the extravagance of our own minister must have entitled him to every advantage, and the people of France would long since have been exterminated." Sir Francis then enumerated the methods by which the money raised from the people was squandered away; and concluded with saying—"It is not on account of the heavy pressure which this mode of raising supplies must occasion: it is not on account of the unjust and tyrannical principle of the bill now before you: it is not on account of the waste and extravagance of government, enormous as it is, that I now raise my voice against granting the supplies demanded by the minister: it is because *I never will*, at any time, or under any circumstances, become an accomplice in the guilt of supporting a system, which, if it can be supported, and is to be persisted in, must eventually destroy the freedom of the country."

On the introduction of a bill for regulating the newspapers, he placed in a clear point of view the system of Mr. Pitt, a man, who began his career of life, by a pretended zeal for every thing good in the constitution, but left no step unturned in his power to subvert it.

"A good and free government," said Sir Francis, "had nothing to apprehend, and every thing to hope from the liberty of the press. But despotism courted shade and obscurity; it dreaded the scrutinizing eye of liberty; and, if an arbitrary-disposed prince, supported by an unprincipled minister, and backed by a corrupt parliament, were to cast about for means to secure such a triple tyranny, no means better could be devised than the bill on the table.

"The present ministers endeavoured to frighten us into measures, holding out the dread of a revolution, whilst themselves were the greatest and the only revolutionists from whom we had any thing to fear; from whom we had suffered much, and had still more to expect. They had already completed a great revolution, not in favour of, but against liberty. He then reminded the House of the unconstitutional measures daily introduced, one of which he could not forbear mentioning; the infamous practice, by which the whole law of imprisonment was changed, of sending men to those bastiles which disgraced the country; those private prisons where, under pretence of regulations, punishments were inflicted upon men as illegal as they were cruel. And what were those regulations so called? To keep men in dismal, heart-sickening solitude, to feed them on bread and water, and that scanty too; to sentence them to hard labour, exacted by stripes, at the will, perhaps, of a merciless jailor. If this were not tyranny, it was impossible to define the term. It was natural for such a government to complain of the press; it was part of that revolution which had been brought about, and which the present bill would secure; the seeds of which had long been sown, and the effects had been foreseen by the wise Lord Chatham, who had warned the country of the danger and magnitude of the evil. But ministerial corruption blinded the nation then as it did now; and there was reason to fear it would end, as that great statesman foretold, in the subversion of our old, free constitution, and the establishment of a German government."

The boldness and integrity of Sir Francis had now made him a popular

character in the country, but he was by no means so in the House of Commons. The ministerial party, of course, hated him; the whigs, as they were called, feared him, for he evidently went further than they ever intended to go; and, whilst they were looking to a change of the ministry and a succession to their places, he was bent on a restoration of the old constitution, by giving a true representation to the people, by the shortening of the duration of parliament, and by the exclusion of placemen and pensioners from the House of Commons. He saw, however, little prospect of accomplishing any of these objects, and his mind was nearly made up to retire from public life at the dissolution of parliament. A few days only before that dissolution he received the following letter:—

"*To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.*

"SIR,—Having heard, from various quarters, of an intention in many freeholders to offer you their votes at the general election, as a fit person to represent the county of Middlesex in the next parliament, we are anxious to know whether, in such event, you will stand forward, in compliance with their wishes. Our own votes, as well as our exertions among our friends, depend on your answer; for, assure yourself, we feel as you feel, with respect to the late ministers and their measures.

"As Englishmen, we concur in your abhorrence of the use and management of such a prison as that in Cold Bath Fields. As freeholders we desire an occasion to express the sentiments we entertain of your manly opposition to the establishment in Middlesex.

"In any case, we trust a majority of our fellow freeholders will agree with us, that Sir Francis Burdett is more worthy than Mr. Mainwaring to represent the interests, deliver the sense, and support the rights of the first county in England.

"We remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"W. TOOKE,

"M. PEARSON, &c."

This letter was signed by a number of freeholders. The first on the list was a veteran in politics, being at that time between eighty and ninety years of age, and well known for his steady attachment to the liberties of the country. We cannot pass by the second, Mr. Michael Pearson, without paying the due tribute of respect to his memory. He had been an apothecary for upwards of fifty years in Spital-square, and by liberal practice had obtained an ample competency for the decline of life. During the whole of his practice, the enemies of his political sentiments always loved the man, and nothing could induce him to swerve from those constitutional sentiments which were once the pride of Englishmen. He foresaw, in the American war, the tendency in the country to corruption; and he lamented, that the French revolution should be the means of promoting and encouraging it, that it would be made a handle by the worst of men to countenance the worst of measures. He was one of the first members of the constitutional society, and was never wanting, when there was the least probability of recalling his countrymen to the principles of the constitution. Firm in his conduct, he was placid, and gentle, and kind in all the relations of life; and he resigned his breath into the hands of his Creator, true to the principles of christianity, as delivered in scripture, and not perverted by the traditions of man. He left to his friends the pain of parting, for death stole upon him in the easiest manner; and he died, as he had lived, calm, serene, and perfectly resigned to every dispensation of providence.

To the letter so calling upon him to represent the first county in England, Sir Francis sent the following answer:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"I will freely acknowledge to you, that I have for some time past relinquished all thoughts of a seat in Parliament, and have consequently declined very many overtures for that purpose. If the people of England are pleased and contented with what has passed, with their present situation, and with the terrible changes which have been made in the laws, constitution, and manner of governing this country, let statues be erected in each county through the land, to Lord Liverpool, Mr. Pitt, and Mr.

Dundas, to whom principally they are indebted for these blessings. I shall not desire to overturn them; but will remove from such odious and disgraceful objects, confessing myself not fit for the society of such a nation.

"Yet, though disgusted I do not despair; I think our country may still be saved, but by one means only—by a fair representation of the people in parliament. By that alone can we possibly obtain the restoration of those invaluable rights which have been ravished from us, or the security of what little good remains.

"If the county of Middlesex, which, from circumstances, is likely to be more free, informed, and independent, than any other county in England, shall be pleased, upon this principle, (and I wish for no support upon any other principle, holding all palliations nugatory and destructive) if upon this principle the county of Middlesex shall be pleased to intrust in my hands a portion of their present small and inadequate share of representation, I will cheerfully and zealously devote myself, my life, and my fortune to their service. I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

78, *Piccadilly*, FRANCIS BURDETT.

June 26, 1802.

Thus commenced the arduous contest for Middlesex, a county in which popular opinion is completely tried, and in which ministerial influence too often prevails. The other candidates were Mr. Byng and Mr. Mainwaring; the former a country gentleman of considerable property in the county; the latter a banker, of Lombard-street, of no great extent of business, and of very little landed property: but he was chairman of the bench of justices, and the main-stay of the system, which was now under so much reprobation, under the name of the Bastile system. The opposition lay entirely between this gentleman and Sir Francis. Mr. Byng was neutral, and this conduct in a whig not only created much surprise, but was the mean of making his seat in future very precarious. Had he joined Sir Francis, the ministerial candidate would without any trouble have been thrown out; but, by keeping aloof from both parties, he did not shew that reprobation of the ministerial cause which the times required.

The popular cry was "Burdett, and no Bastille!" The people were universally on the side of Burdett; but his canvass was begun too late, and too many votes had been promised before his name appeared. The inconsistency of promising a vote, before the names of all the candidates are known, need not be pointed out: yet nothing is more common in England, and nothing more shews how imperfectly the English are acquainted with their rights, and in how mean estimation they are held. As to those unhappy beings who have only nominally votes, since the giving of them depend upon a landlord, or a good customer, or a public office, they are the objects of our pity; but those persons who are independent, and desert the trust reposed in them, by giving a vote, without reflection on its importance, and without any view to the public cause, they merit the severest censure. The poll continued for fifteen days, and at the end of each day Sir Francis addressed the people on some topic that rose up with the circumstances of the election, connecting it always with those grand constitutional motives, by which he was actuated. The enthusiasm in his favour cannot be described. All the arts used by the court and the Middlesex magistracy were unavailing. In times of election Englishmen speak their sentiments. This privilege still remains; and the bastille system received so severe a blow, that it is not likely that, at least for some time, the same iniquity should be practised as then called out, and received public indignation, namely, the treating of freemen untried and uncondemned in the same manner as if they had been felons.

The contest was not decided till the fifteenth day. At the end of the eleventh, Mr. Mainwaring had a majority of five hundred and three: but the poll closed with giving to Sir Francis a majority over him of two hundred and seventy-one. The triumphal return of Sir Francis from Brentford to London declared the joy of the people at this event, and proved

that they were not so cowed by the dastardly arts of Mr. Pitt, as to have lost entirely those feelings which were formerly the pride of Englishmen. The ministers had supported the bastille system, the people saw it in all its horrors; and, however low the nation may sink in this respect, we shall always retain the same sentiment; that every nation in which the liberty of an individual depends on the caprice of a minister, and his person may be placed under different modes of chains and imprisonment, at the pleasure of a magistrate, without any sentence of law; every such nation has lost the feeling belonging to man, and must sink low in the scale of human existence, unless by some circumstance it is roused, and breaks its chains on the necks of its oppressors.

The success of Sir Francis Burdett was not of very long duration. A petition was presented to parliament, and on examining the votes, which struck out several on both sides, the balance turned towards Mr. Mainwaring, and a new election took place on the 23d of July, 1804. Mr. Mainwaring, the candidate on the former occasion, was rendered by the vote of the house incapable of coming forward, and it was difficult to find any one willing to come forward, till his son determined to step in his father's shoes, and receive the countenance of his father's adherents and patrons. The battle was now very severely fought. There were only two combatants, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Mainwaring, jun. On this occasion, Sir Francis Burdett had the majority for the three first days; but, on the following days it was in favour of the other candidate, with varying numbers, which, at one time, amounted to a hundred and twenty-two. The last day of the election presented a very curious scene. It had been the custom, and a very improper custom it is, for the sheriff to examine objected votes at his box, and to leave the decision of some of them to the next day. At three o'clock in the afternoon, when the poll closed, there were for Sir Francis Burdett 2823 votes, and for Mr. Mainwaring 2828; the objected votes remaining undecided, not being at that time taken into the account: but the decision on the objected votes changed the state of the poll, giving to Sir Francis Burdett 2833, to Mr. Mainwaring 2832, and thus Sir Francis had a majority of one. The poll was not declared on that day, but the declaration was adjourned to the next, when the sheriff was called upon by some of the freeholders to make the return by the poll as it stood exactly at three o'clock. The case was argued with the usual subtilty by the lawyers on both sides; and, as the sheriff's mind was most probably made up by the deliberations of the preceding night, the election was declared in favour of Mr. Mainwaring.

This was a great mortification to the popular party. The night before, on Sir Francis coming from Brentford, a procession followed, reaching from the hustings to London: innumerable crowds congratulated each other on the supposed triumph of their favourite candidate; and the towns through which it passed, and the streets of London to the Crown and Anchor, were illuminated. On the following day all was gloom, on the news of the sheriff's determination. Sir Francis had, however, tried the popular pulse, and the election, though unfavourable to him, was not considered as any triumph by the ministerial party. The two elections had, however, cost a very large sum of money, which, though it might be easily retrieved by the prudent habits of Sir Francis Burdett, was of bad example. The way to have a fair trial of the people was to come forward, and to leave the election to their free, unsolicited votes. Unfortunately, this is not a fair trial, for we cannot expect so much virtue in freeholders of small incomes, that they should lose a day's employment for the sake of giving a vote to their favourite candidate,

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LETTER XII.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

(Concluded from page 21.)

IT is a true saying, like master like man. The great disrespect which is paid to religion descends from the master to the servants, and from them to their relatives and acquaintance, till it extends to all their connections. If any reform is to be expected, or even hoped for, it must begin in the first rank among men, or there will be nothing done to any great, or even useful purpose.

But our legislators and authors, who speak and write on this subject, seem never to have heard of any poor but cottagers; when the great body of them is formed by a very different description of people, who, instead of indulgence, ought to be put under severe discipline. I believe there are cottagers in many counties hardly used by rigid masters, and something ought to be done to meliorate their situation more effectually than teaching their children to read; for this cannot lessen their poverty, nor raise them higher in social life.

Before legislators hurry their palsied schemes into a law, they would do well to inquire how cottagers are treated in different counties; and to consider of means to place them more upon a level, as there are many who are not sunk so low as they seem to imagine. No one plan which the wisest of men can adopt, will ever check the growth of many of our present existing evils; and we ought to be careful in forming our schemes, lest in endeavouring to ease one part of the community, we depress another; for there are several above the rank of cottagers, who find it a great difficulty to spare a shilling a week, to give their children a little learning.

Whatever those in affluence may think, an additional shilling on the poors' rate will be a most distressing circumstance to many, who strive hard to make a decent appearance, and Mr. Whitbread must know it, if he hath attended to the letter addressed to him by Mr. Hales. He informs the public, that by the attention of Mr. Henry Thornton, about twenty thousand pounds payable to him by warrants, were distributed in twelve months to the parishes of Christ Church Spitalfields, Mile End New Town, and Bethnal Green, besides donations amounting to a considerable sum given by the committee at Lloyd's. Since the year 1801, they have dragged on under their former load of parochial difficulties, without any assistance. No relief can be had from those parishes, for the greatest part of the inhabitants who are assessed are poor themselves; nor does he know on which the pressure bears with the greatest severity; whether on those who are obliged to crave relief, or those who are forced to pay.

The money advanced to the militia for the last four years, amounts to five hundred pounds, which the county treasurer calls for in vain; for the parish treasurer is not able to pay even a part of it. As there are parishes already in such a situation, that they cannot support their present burdens, and others are verging towards it; are they also to be crippled by additional taxes? How long are we to go on adding prop after prop, and undermining one part of the building to support the other a little longer; when it is evident to every reflecting person, that if we suffer the present evils to continue unchecked, they will proceed with a progressive motion, from very bad, to much worse.

But it will be said, that the teaching the children of the dependent poor to read, will remedy every defect in our present system of directing the parochial affairs, and prevent every evil, of which we now so heavily complain. If we reason from what is passing under our own eye, the conclusion to be drawn from the supposition is certainly against us.

How few are there of the bulk of mankind, who now read to store the mind with religious and moral information, in order to become better men, and better christians! Many, very many of those who now read, are more conversant with Bolingbroke, Hume, Rousseau, Voltaire, Tom Paine's Age of Reason, and an Apology for the Religion of Nature, than with the Testament; and they are as vain in their own conceits, as they are destitute of real knowledge; and much more so than seven men that can render a reason of the hope that is in them. When this course

of reading is improved by the conversation which is heard at their masters' tables, it cannot fail of corrupting their religious and moral principles, and rendering them profligates in practice. The poison hath issued from these sources, and hath continued spreading, by being communicated to relatives, friends, and acquaintance, and we may now look back with astonishment at the mischief which hath been introduced into society, by our own misconduct.

Young women made as good wives before they were so deeply read in the tracts which are issued from the shelves of circulating libraries, as they will do now, with their heads filled with the delineations of such perfect characters, as are not to be met with in this age. Consult the list of a librarian's memorandum book, and it will there be seen that their course of reading is not adapted either to improve the understanding, or mend the heart.

The maid will endeavour to be as learned as her mistress, and she will watch every opportunity of spelling the love-tales which she reads; and even in the country they will find two-pence to have the loan of a novel.

Mr. Windham hath rightly observed, that when truth and error present themselves to such persons, it will not be difficult to say which will prevail. We may as well think of draining the Thames dry, without stopping up the springs and streams which flow into it, as to ease the burdens of our parochial assessments, by teaching the children of the dependent poor to read.

Far be it from me to wish a single individual to be kept in ignorance, for I wish every one could be better informed; the poor made more comfortable, their number diminished, and our expenses for keeping them lessened; but these are not to be expected from the effects to be produced by Mr. Whitbread's first bill.

We are now arrived at that state, in which something must be attempted; but while we are racking our inventions to settle the price of the seeds of mint, anise, and cummin, we cannot expect to see any thing attempted of real use and importance, in easing our present burdens.

It must be expected, that upwards of two centuries have introduced into our parochial system of taxation and expenditure, many evils which were not foreseen by the legislators in the reign of Elizabeth; and our first attention ought to be paid to them, as many of them are a disgrace to our police, and our nation.

Let us first dry up the sources of peculation. Let us put the laws in force to restrain that moral depravity which now walks forth at noon day. Let us invite men of principle to take the affairs of the poor into their own hands, and give them authority to act, without being perplexed with those, who, from interested motives, give them all the trouble they can; and let every one who abuses the power he hath, be subject to fines, to be levied in a summary way.

Those who have the direction of parochial assessments, know as well how to make up their accounts, as those who preside at public boards. At present, every person who is appointed to direct the affairs of the poor, is so fenced in, and secured by the law, with the terror of treble damages; that there are but few who will venture to prosecute for malpractices. All corporate and other bodies ought to be compelled regularly at stated times, to distribute charities left to their care, under heavy fines, to be recovered by an easy process; for as the law now stands, the expense is too great, and the procrastination too long, for any one person to institute an inquiry.

There are many existing evils too notorious to be hid, unless they are hid to those who legislate for us, and they are capable of a remedy; and if there be a difficulty, there is no danger in rooting them up, and in all such cases we ought to proceed with energy, and execute with firmness. If we attend to the monthly list of bankrupts, we shall be careful how we adopt new and expensive schemes; for as our manufacturers decline, our poor and our expenses will of course increase for maintaining them; and if schools are deemed indispensably necessary, as preventatives of other evils which threaten us, let us have recourse to what may be saved from abuses to raise a fund for their support, instead of adding new burdens, when we are bending under those which are already laid upon us.

The Origin, Progress, and Decline, of the Commerce of France with its American Colonies, including that with the French West Indies.

WITHOUT entering into a detail of the various revolutions which occurred in the American islands, from the time of their discovery, to that in which they appeared worthy of exciting the attention of the French government, suffice it to state, that Martinico, Saint Lucia, Guadaloupe, Marie Galande, the Saintes, Grenada, Saint Kitts, Saint Martin, Saint Bartholomew, Saint Croix, and Tortue, after having been subject from 1626, to the monopoly of privileged companies, whose rights were renewed in 1628-35 and 42, were at length disposed of to joint partners and individuals for 500,000 francs, and were afterwards bought by *Colbert* in 1664, for the sum of 1,500,000 francs: this minister then established the West India Company, in whose commercial privileges was included the right of trading, not only to the islands of America, but likewise to Africa, Cayenne, and North America.

From 1669 the commerce with the West Indies was declared free, and liberty was given to the French subjects in general, to fit out vessels for the American Colonies on condition that the said vessels should bring their returns to the ports whence they set out. Two years afterwards the duties upon West India produce were mitigated, and all articles sent to the islands freed from imposts of every kind. In proportion as these privileges became advantageous to the French merchants trading to America on their own accounts, the prosperity of the West India Company seemed to decrease, in so much, that it was obliged to seek a reimbursement of its capital in 1674, when all its settlements devolved to the crown. From this epoch to that of the revolution, the French commerce with the West Indies was no longer under the controul of a privileged and monopolizing Company, with the exception of that of Saint Domingo, of which we are now about to say something.

In the year 1636 some French adventurers driven from Saint Kitt's, made themselves masters of the island of Tortue, situate a few leagues from Saint Domingo. The Spaniards, who disliked such neighbours, obliged them to quit Tortue in 1638, at which time Captain Willis, an Englishman, established himself there, where he remained till 1640, when he was forced to abandon it by *Levasseu*, who retook it in the name of the French nation, and built a fort called La Roche, to insure his conquest. Such was the origin of the important colony of St. Domingo. Its inhabitants for a considerable space of time, formed three distinct classes; the first was composed of those addicted to hunting, who were named *Bucaniers*, from the circumstance of their drying their provisions in places called *boucans:* the second, of those called *Filbustees*, (signifying Corsairs) who committed piracy on the Spanish vessels; and the third, (whose number was the smallest) of husbandmen. The piracies, the cruelty, and savage heroism of the *Filbustees*, have already been depicted in glowing colours by the masterly hand of Raynal: we shall therefore content ourselves with stating, that this class became peaceable towards the end of the sixteenth century; but scarcely had it turned its attention to the cultivation of the soil of Saint Domingo, ere that island was subjected to the jurisdiction of a French Company, whose privileges lasted from 1698 to 1720, when its members petitioned for its dissolution. The commerce then became free, notwithstanding the efforts of the celebrated East India Company, to become possessed of the privileges of the ancient Saint Domingo Company.

Previous to describing the nature and extent of the commercial intercourse of France with the islands of the American Archipelago, we deem it not unnecessary to say a few words respecting the island of Cayenne or French Guiana, as also of Canada and Louisiana, all of which at one time formed a part of the French Empire. From the romantic representations of the Spaniards and English who had visited Guiana, the former in 1499, and the latter in 1595, some French speculators were induced to proceed thither

in 1604, and endure incredible hardships under the chimerical idea of finding immense treasures in gold and precious stones. Rather worn down by fatigues, than disabused of their erroneous expectations, they settled at Cayenne, in consequence of which two Cayenne Companies were established in France in 1643 and 1651, which as well as the colonists, experienced a series of misfortune: another Company started up in 1663, and in the course of the following year was united to the great West India Company: in fine, Cayenne was pillaged and abandoned by the English in 1667, taken by the Dutch in 1672, and four years afterwards re-taken by the French, who have since retained possession of it. The chain of calamities sustained by this colony from its first establishment, became complete in 1688, when the *Filbustees*, (then just settled in Cayenne) at the instigation of their chief *Ducasse*, determined upon ransacking the Dutch colony of Surinam; the pernicious example of the new settlers was followed by almost all the inhabitants; the enterprize failed; part of the brigands perished in the attack, and the rest were made prisoners and sent to the Antilles. The colony never recovered from the effects of this blow, and was in fact, almost forgotten by the French government till 1763, when 25,000,000 francs were expended in order to lead 10,000 men to misery and the horrors of disease.

Although Cayenne alone, of all the French colonies, possesses the exclusive privilege of trafficking with foreign nations, its increase has been very inconsiderable!!—Canada promised a more felicitous issue, but not in the opinion of *Sully*, who thus expresses himself: "I place amongst the number of things done contrary to my advice, the colony sent this year (1603) to Canada." Although *Champlain* dates the foundation of Quebec, the capital of New France or Canada, as far back as 1608, and that its commerce was vested in a company during 1620; the French, even in 1627, possessed but very weak settlements there, surrounded by palisades, and the inhabitants male and female amounted but to fifty. In 1629 it fell into the hands of the English, who restored it in 1631. The continual wars with the natives did not permit the colonists to enjoy profound peace till 1668, at which time free traffic was allowed in the article of skins, with the exception of beaver, which remained subject to monopoly.

War again broke out between the natives, the English, and the French, in 1687, and terminated at the peace of Riswick 1697: soon however, the war of the Spanish succession afforded the English an opportunity for the renewal of hostilities, and by the peace of Utretcht in 1713, the French were obliged to cede to England, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Acadia or Nova Scotia, all of which previously formed a part of New France. At this period Canada was in a state of inconceivable misery and weakness, as will appear by the amount of its exports in 1714, which was only 300,000 francs; but indeed, even at its most flourishing epoch, the value of the exports amounted but to 1,200,000 francs. From 1750 to 1760, inclusively, the colony of Canada cost the French nation no less a sum than 122,690,000 francs.

The vast country of Louisiana, together with the Mississippi, was discovered in 1699 by *Diberville*, a Canadian, and in 1712 *Grosat*, a celebrated merchant, demanded and obtained the exclusive right of trading to the former, but soon got tired of his privilege: nevertheless, in 1717 the prosperity of France was risked, on account of the pretended riches of Louisiana. Few are unacquainted with the gigantic organization of the French West India Company, invested with the double monopoly of North American and East Indian Commerce, or with the springs which in 1720 put in motion, elevated, and at length overthrew the machinery of its system, and which caused many Frenchmen bitterly to lament their credulity and cupidity.

The India Company in 1731, obtained a renewal of its commercial privileges in regard to Louisiana, which experienced but little change for the better till about 1736, when the natives were entirely driven out.

In its most prosperous days this colony only sent merchandises to the value of 2,000,000 francs to France and the Islands. Louisiana was ceded to Spain in 1762, which power definitively took possession of it in 1769. As the commerce of France with Guiana, Canada, and Louisiana, may be said to have proved burthensome in every instance to the former, so to that with the South Sea, may be attributed in some sort, the alleviation of that burthen.

The union of France with Spain in the war of succession of the latter monarchy, opened to French traders the sole traffic with the coasts of Chili and Peru, and all the ports of the South Sea: hence they took occasion to supply the rich Spanish colonies with French and other European commodities, in return for which, was brought home such a vast quantity of dollars, that during the year 1709, the merchants of Saint Malo (the chief port for South Sea commerce) sent to the mint 30,000,000 dollars. The peace of Utretcht having put a stop to this lucrative traffic, the liberty of navigating in the South Sea was prohibited by proclamation in January 1716.

From this historical sketch, an idea may be formed of the basis upon which the commerce of France with America rested at the end of the reign of Louis XIV: that with Louisiana, Guiana, and Cayenne, was next to nothing; the same might be said of Canada; the establishment of the French at Saint Croix was destroyed in 1696, and Saint Kitts ceded to the English in 1713. There still remained to France, Martinico and Saint Lucia, then neutral islands, Guadaloupe and its dependencies, such as Deseada, the Saintes, Marie Galante, Saint Martin, and Saint Bartholomew; and finally Saint Domingo, Tortue, Grenada, and Tobago, which had been ceded to the French in 1678. The imports of France from all its American colonies at this epoch amounted to 16,059,000 francs; viz. Sugar to the value of 11,000,000; indigo 4,081,000; cotton, leather, hides and skins, 775,000; and tobacco 200,000 francs. The exports amounted to 9,172,000 francs, viz. manufactured articles to the value of 4,160,000; eatables 190,000; wine and brandy 156,400; and wood and metals 154,800 francs. At the time of the revolution France received from the said colonies, merchandises to the value of 181,000,000 francs, and exported thither various articles to the amount of 42,447,000 francs. Previous to drawing a line of comparison between the foregoing statements, let it be remembered, that from 1782, France no longer possessed Canada, Louisiana, the island of Grenada, (belonging to the English since 1763) nor that of St. Bartholomew, which was surrendered to Sweden in 1784. The quantities of merchandises annually brought into France of late years from the West Indies, are nearly as follows, viz.

Of Coffee	650,000 quintals
Sugar	1,500,000 ditto
Cotton	50,000 ditto.

The West India Islands now possessed by the French are, Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Deseada, and a part of Saint Domingo.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."

SIR,

IT is sententiously observed by Lord Bacon, that "knowledge is power;" and every one who considers for a moment the multifarious advantages possessed by the man of cultivated intellect over him who is uninformed, will abundantly verify its truth. But I have often thought, that this great philosopher, when he delivered this apopthegm to the world, meant that it should bear a much more extensive import than it usually does. It has, I believe, hitherto been considered as applying only to the cultivation of the mental powers in the higher walks of literature; and though, even in this sense, it has a strict propriety, yet it would be doing greater justice to the comprehensive genius of Bacon, to multiply to the utmost its points of application.

Human knowledge may be divided into two sorts, and which may be denominated *Natural* and *Artificial*. By the former is meant that gradual

developement of the intellectual faculties which is produced by the operation of external objects upon the senses; by the latter is understood that pursuit of recondite facts, by which we appropriate to ourselves the acquisitions of others, or are stimulated to elicit original ideas of our own. The one qualifies a man for the world; the other fits him only for partial society. When they are both conjoined, which, however, rarely happens, they produce a perfect man. And it was this union I imagine, which Lord Bacon had in contemplation, when he so emphatically pronounced "knowledge" to be "power."

It can hardly be a matter of doubt, if either of these were to be exclusively followed, which should obtain the preference. In general every man endeavours so to unite them in his own character, that they may mutually support each other; but the points of repulsion are so numerous, and the prejudices of society so often interpose a resisting medium, that hardly ever do they completely coalesce. It is, however, much more rare to meet with the purely *artificial* than the purely *natural*.

Indeed the one necessarily supposes an active, and the other a contemplative life; but this last is not the sphere of man, while for the other all his faculties are manifestly designed. The highest bliss of human existence is when they succeed in grateful alternation; when the labours of the one are relieved by the soft pleasures of the other; when solitary meditation purifies the heart from the contamination of the world, strengthens the resolutions of virtue, and weakens the ascendency of vice; and when the business of society calls us away from the dominion of thought, lest we should become enamoured of seclusion, resign ourselves to solitude, and lose in her shades and silence, the "spring of action" and the love of man.

But how rare is that combination of qualities which is necessary to form such a man! How often do we meet with the mere man of business, to whom privacy is torture, and inactivity worse than death; whose days are observed to pass only by a stated recurrence of duties; and whose mind has never launched beyond the narrow circle of petty events which occupy the present! How often too do we meet with the mere man of study! a man who has but one element; who, removed from his library and his books, finds himself a mere cipher in society; whose discourse must always run in the same channel, never branching out into collateral directions, or enlivening by its presence spots of varied fertility! who, like Antœus, is invulnerable while amongst authors and manuscripts, but, lifted from thence, is easily crushed! A solitary contemplatist is often a useless incumbrance upon society; he walks forth from his chamber, and stares about him with an eye of ideal vacancy; he seems in a new world; nothing assimilates with his self-created notions; he feels himself a stranger among men; he shrinks back into his individual state; wraps himself up in the congratulations of his own heart, and wonders at the depravity, the inconsistencies, and the errors, of his fellow creatures!—But the man of business, though he may be often contemptible, can never be wholly useless; in his active round of occupations he must do some good; he fills with more or less ability the allotted sphere of life; and contributes his share towards the reciprocal duties of society.

To hope to unite these two characters in perfection can be the ambition of but few men; the endeavour to approximate them to a certain degree should be the endeavour of every man. It is not only in the great and commanding scenes of existence; it is not only in the performance of solemn duties, and the support of important interests; it is not only in the spacious theatre of life, where the world may be regarded as spectators, that the neglect of this endeavour is so sensibly felt. Even under the roof of domestic privacy; even in the modest retirement of worth and merit; in the intercourse of friendship, and in the endearments of affection, it sheds its baleful influence around.

Aug. 10th, 1807. W. M.

AGRICOLA'S COMPLAINT *of his* WIFE.

"Pavidæ trepidat formidine pectus." OVID.
"The coward bosom quakes with fear."

SIR,

HAVING heard you mentioned as a man who is not content with merely pitying the misfortunes of his fellow creatures, but who, by his counsel will endeavour to relieve them, I shall not tire you with apologies for troubling you with the following letter; but as I trust the infelicity of my situation will, in exciting your pity, be a sufficient excuse, I shall proceed to lay my grievances before you as fairly as I can.

I was born in the village S——, my father held a large farm under the Duke of D———, and his reputation was equally extended for punctuality and honesty. Being an only child, I was of course the favourite of both my parents, and they spared no pains to educate me in virtue. Upon the decease of my father, who died when I was about eighteen, I succeeded to the fields which had been tilled by my ancestors for four generations. For three years I enjoyed all the happiness contentment is capable of bestowing. Of the cares and vanities of the world I knew nothing, nor did I ever feel a wish to ramble further than the next market town. I rose at the dawn to my daily labour; every meal was sweetened by the reflection that I had earned it; and every setting sun left me happy. The blessing of God attended my industry, and at the end of the three years I had accumulated nearly one hundred pounds. About this time I began to think of marriage; but having been better educated than my neighbours, I was a little difficult in making a choice. After some hesitation I paid my addresses to the daughter of a respectable grazier, who having served several years as waiting maid in a nobleman's family in London, would, I thought, from her experience and knowledge of the world, be a more agreeable companion, and better able to instruct her children than one who had never been further than the neighbouring town. As my family were known to have been reputable, and as her old father suspected that I had "a bit of money," no objection was made to the match, and after a fortnight spent in decent courtship, we were married. From this period, Mr. Editor, I may date my misfortunes. However blind a lover may be to the failings of his mistress, a husband is generally sensible to the faults of his wife. Mine, Sir, is one of the greatest cowards you can conceive it possible for a human being to be. She daily torments both herself and her husband with the most ridiculous and groundless fears. Before I was married it was my custom, sometimes in the week days, but regularly every Sunday afternoon, when the weather would permit, to take a walk round my farm, the road to which lies through the most populous part of the village. In this little excursion I promised myself great pleasure from the company of my wife, but I can never prevail upon her to accompany me, unless a servant is sent before us to see that there are no dogs in the way; and once she fell into a fit at the sight of an old hound walking leisurely through a neighbouring field. She has twice compelled me to return home, before we had proceeded half way, because she observed a cow grazing in a lane through which we must necessarily have passed; and when I endeavoured to assure her there was no danger, she gravely told me that cows were often as savage as bulls, and that she knew the value of her life too well to come within reach of their horns. I now find it necessary to carry a bottle of hartshorn whenever we walk out together. If a dog should be seen half a mile before us, I am encumbered with sticks and stones, and kindly placed in front to receive the first bite. With such a companion, Mr. Editor, who is so entirely engrossed with concern for her own safety, you may easily suppose I can enjoy very little pleasure. When I am making remarks upon a corn field, she complains of the dampness of the night, wonders why she forgot her other shawl, and is certain of catching a cold, which will probably be her death. If I calculate when the next cow will calve, she in-

terrupts me with telling of the quickness of her pulse, and the necessity there will be to take a cordial to prevent a fever.

It is no less at home than abroad that I find myself encumbered with a wife. I was one morning called home from the plough, because she had seen a rat, and was obliged to stay at home the remainder of the day, to prevent it coming again and frightening her into hysterics. If her finger is scratched she runs to put it in cold water to prevent a mortification. The Doctor is called when there is no occasion; and yet she refuses to take his medicines because "too many drugs are as pernicious as poison."

This, Mr. Editor, is my uncomfortable situation; if I remonstrate upon all this folly, I am upbraided with indifference, and scolded for want of experience in the ways of the world, of which I had before thought myself happy in being ignorant. Instead of endeavouring to please her husband, the whole attention of my wife is fixed upon herself. By fearing illness she hastens its attack, and loses the enjoyment of the present hour, without making preparation for her last, the approach of which can neither be retarded by terror, nor delayed by anxiety. If you can make her fully sensible of this, I may have some hopes of spending the evening of my life in peace and comfort: and I shall ever remain

Your grateful
and obedient Servant,
AGRICOLA.

Agricola adds one more to the number of those whose pursuit of happiness has terminated in disappointment. The folly of his conduct, in choosing a wife so little suited to his situation, was the primary cause of that discontent and misery, of which he is now so acutely sensible, and of which he so feelingly complains.

Fortitude of mind seldom seems to be thought necessary to adorn or complete the character of a woman. If you complain to a lover of the timidity of his mistress, it will neither discompose his temper, nor repress his ardour. The want of a quality which he, probably, never expected to find, will neither lessen to him the value of her character, nor his hopes of future happiness. Every woman naturally flatters herself with the hopes of marriage, and very few are willing to reckon upon the possibility of spending their lives alone. They very properly imagine that it will be the duty of their husbands to guard them from every danger, but very seldom think that there may be many situations of life in which it will be necessary to protect themselves. Timidity may very easily be excused in the fair sex, especially those of higher rank, as luxury of life, and dissipation of manners, will always weaken and effeminate the powers of a mind naturally tender; but it is not easy to conceive how cowardice, or affectation of cowardice, came to be considered an accomplishment;—for what reason a woman of fashion should think it indispensably necessary to scream at the jolt of a carriage, to faint at the touch of a spider, or to fall into hysterics at the sight of a frog! It would be well if such folly, which will always excite the ridicule and contempt of the wisest part of both sexes, were confined to women of rank; but the manners of the great have an insensible influence upon the classes of lower life. A waiting maid from London generally endeavours to acquire consequence by imitating the manners and airs of her mistress, when she returns into the country: and the more foolish and immoral these may be, the greater injury they will do, in vitiating young minds that were before happy in innocence and simplicity. Let then, those of my fair countrywomen, who think it an elegance to pretend fear where there is no danger, and to counterfeit terror for which there is no cause—learn from example what they have not yet been taught by experience: let those females of firmer minds; those ornaments to their country and sex, of whom this island can boast so many, teach them to cultivate that fortitude of mind, which arises only from a consciousness of virtue, and of which there are so many situations of life that will require the exertion.

MEMOIRS of WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE, *Translator of the Lusiad.*

THE name of Mickle is honourably connected with that of the Portuguese Homer; the epic of Camoens has been given to the British nation in a dress little less splendid than its original vestment; and it has afforded the translator an opportunity of displaying considerable powers of language, a rich and varied versification, and such harmony as has rendered him in the eyes of some, no mean competitor with the English Iliad. Without transgressing, however, the boundaries of sober panegyric, it may be affirmed that the merits of Mickle are great enough to entitle him to more celebrity than he seems hitherto to have acquired: he cannot indeed rank among the *optimates* of English poetry, but he may take his station, without fear of presumption, by the side of the humbler labourers in the walks of Parnassus: he may claim equality with Broome and Fenton, with Addison, Parnell, and Congreve.

We have often regretted that of the life of this poet, no adequate account had yet been given to the public; and it was therefore with considerable pleasure that we saw a new edition of his poems announced, with an ample biographical detail of the author. The Rev. Mr. Sim, the friend of Mickle, has discharged in this edition the promise he had given to the deceased poet, by communicating some very interesting particulars of his life; and from it we purpose to make such an abstract as we conceive must be generally interesting to every reader of the Universal Magazine.

William Julius Mickle was the fourth son of the Rev. Alexander Mickle, a gentleman originally designed for the medical profession, and for some time a student at Leyden, under the celebrated Dr. Boerhaave. He relinquished, however, the study of physic for that of divinity, and after performing the stated exercises at the University of Edinburgh, he was admitted into the ministry of the Church of Scotland. After this he became a frequent preacher in several dissenting meeting houses in London, particularly in that of the learned and pious Dr. Watts, but was never, as has been asserted, an assistant to that gentleman. During his residence in the metropolis, he was employed by the booksellers in correcting the translation of Bayle's Dictionary, the greater part of the notes to which were the production of his pen. In 1716, he was presented by George I. to the living of Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, the only preferment which he ever possessed. In 1727, he married Julia, daughter of Thomas Henderson, of Ploughlands, near Edinburgh, and first cousin to the late Sir William Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, Dumfrieshire, by whom he had ten children, and died in 1758.

Our author was born in the parsonage house at Langholm, on Sunday Sept. 29, 1734. The earlier part of his education he received at the grammar school of that place; and the care which his parents took in cultivating his tender mind, he gratefully acknowledged in an early and unfinished epistle to a friend.

This epistle betrays nothing that could predict the future excellence of Mickle. We are not informed at what age it was composed; but, unless it be the production of perfect childhood, it does no credit to the author. Let the following lines serve as a specimen and as a justification of our opinion:—

Ere scarce seven years past o'er my infant head,
To hear at school some parts of Ovid read,—
Strange raptures set my panting breast on fire;
And my soul languish'd with unknown desire.
Then would I wish, alas, had I been he,
Who wrote that book, how happy should I be!

Like Cowley, Mickle's ideas were first awakened to poetry by meeting with the "Faery Queene" of Spenser in his thirteenth year. He was struck with the beauties of the work, and was powerfully incited to an imitation of his style and manner. About his fifteenth year he was removed to the High School of Edinburgh, when Homer and Virgil became equally the companions of his hours of leisure with his favourite Spenser.

About two years after this, Mickle's father, upon the death of a brother-in-law, a brewer, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, embarked a great part

of his fortune in the purchase of the brewery, and continued the business in the name of his eldest son. Our author then left school, and was employed as a clerk under his father. Upon his coming of age in 1755, he became possessed of the whole of the business, on granting his father a share of the profits during his life, and agreeing to pay certain specified sums to his brothers and sisters at stated periods, after his father's decease.

This transaction was one of the most unfortunate ones in which he ever was engaged. Nothing, it is said, but filial duty and the peculiar situation of his family could have induced him to accede to it. Mickle himself often declared that the trade of a brewer was an employment from which he was always averse, and for which nature had never designed him. "That fervid imagination," observes Mr. Sim, his friend and biographer, "which glows in the English Lusiad, Syr Martin, and his other poetical pieces, could ill bear the constant repetition that two and two make four; or the attention necessary to the lowest chemical process." —Mickle, in his Life of Camoens, prefixed to the translation of the Lusiad, has an observation that was probably suggested by the recollection of what he had himself suffered when shackled by the vulgar duties of a brewery. "The man, says he, "possessed of true genius feels his greatest happiness in the pursuits and exertions of the mind, and therefore makes an estimate of things very different from that of him, whose unremitting attention is devoted to his external interest."

It is not therefore to be wondered at if a great part of that time which ought to have been devoted to commercial concerns, was occupied in the more congenial pursuits of literature. He frequented the Advocates' library at Edinburgh, a noble collection of books, the under keeper of which was then the learned Mr. Walter Goodall, one of the first who undertook the defence of the unfortunate Queen Mary; and from whose conversation and writings, it is probable Mr. Mickle laid the foundation of his beautiful Elegy to the memory of that princess.

His first publications, "Knowledge, an Ode" and "A Night Piece" appeared about 1761, without his name. Besides these publications he had finished a dramatic poem of considerable length, entitled "The Death of Socrates," planned and begun a poem on *Providence*, when this mental luxury was interrupted by the derangement of his affairs and the clamour of his creditors.

"Besides trusting too much to his servants, he had imprudently become a joint security for a considerable sum with a printer in Edinburgh, (to whom his brother was then an apprentice), and which, on his failure, Mickle was obliged to pay. Candlemas* 1762 was now approaching, which he found himself unable to meet without a considerable *deficit*. His brother, who justly appreciated his commercial abilities, advised him by all means to compound with his creditors, and dispose of the business. Had this most prudent advice been followed, it would have prevented inexpressible trouble and chagrin to a mind naturally irritable. But his friends, of whom his agreeable qualities and known integrity had procured him a great number, now assisted him: some with money, others by becoming securities, and his creditors were prevailed upon to accept of his notes of hand in place of present payment. Most of these, however, becoming due in three and four months, he was again reduced to the greatest difficulties. The thoughts of impending ruin, and the consequent distress, which he must bring on his family and friends, reduced him to a state of melancholy bordering nearly upon despair. 'How fit was Addison,' he observes, 'to enjoy his God and himself, and to be a blessing to society, when he could say,

'A thousand, thousand precious gifts
'My daily thanks employ;
'Nor is the least a cheerful heart,
'That tastes those gifts with joy;'

* Candlemas, Whitsuntide, (May 15) Lammas, and St. Martin, are the legal quarter days in Scotland.

and how incapable of all this must the wretch be, who, like me, can only say,

'A thousand, thousand gloomy scenes
'My daily sighs employ;
'Nor is the least a wounded heart,
'That cannot taste one joy.'

A day he had set apart for prayer and self-examination produced the following pathetic reflections, which give a melancholy picture of an honest mind, struggling with the most poignant and complicated distress, and of a pious resignation to the dispensations of Providence, accompanied by an humble confidence in the divine goodness and mercy:

Sabbath Evening, June 20, 1762.

"What more disagreeable circumstances can one appear in than those of the man, who has, by his blunders and easiness, not only lost every farthing that was left him by his parents, by which he might genteelly have supported himself, but also has brought upon himself that cruelest of torments, the thoughts of his having very much damaged his kindest friends, who have done much to support him,—has been like gall and bitterness to the best of brothers, by hearing of his misery, and harmed his sisters, who had little before, and less now to depend on;* and though he has met with undeserved and inhuman treatment from some, has met with as undeserved favours and kindness from others, which he feels he cannot repay. He would, indeed, fain indemnify his kind benefactors, and return the great, very great kindness of the children of his father; but this he cannot obtain: his former conduct has prevented it. Those, who have most generously assisted him must lose by him;—his nearest relations must not only have to feel for him, but suffer themselves. Can circumstances more shocking and big with horror than these befal a youth as yet beginning existence, and as yesterday full of hope and joy? Yet, O good God, I am the person!—A few years ago my morning sun promised a long and happy day! yet long, long ere my noon of life, I feel myself lost—lost in incurable misery! What, O my soul, shall I do? and how behave in this miserable situation? Once I could have laughed at the folly of such disquietude as I now feel; but then I felt it not. Reason will not cure a man of a bodily fever, neither can it of a mental one. It may offer assistance like medicine, but like medicine prove ineffectual. My mind is shattered: I am not master of it as formerly! Yet, why so troubled, O my soul? Thy conscience accuses thee of none but very venial crimes—crimes of inadvertency, none of design. Thy misfortunes are owing to a simple good nature, want of self-interest, and a (now fatal) fondness to oblige;—not to dishonesty. It is a great crime for a centinel to be off his guard;—he thereby endangers his own life, and the life of others. Such, indeed, is my crime in the sore and hard warfare of my life! Yet what a gloomy thing were human nature,—and who that could, would not tremble at the offer,—the very offer to take it, were there no forgiveness with our Maker,—were there no balm in Gilead, and no physician there! Were we set on a battle, where we are sure to be wounded, for no man liveth that sinneth not, yet he, who sent us to the battle refuse to bind up our wounds!—Weak, foolish, and wicked as man is, sincere contrition as surely deserves the favour of his Maker, as a hasty and hurried on, and thoughtless sin does punishment. Adversity is the post of honour, dangerous, but glorious, if crowned with victory.—aye, here my mind recoils;—the victory seems not determined for me! To-morrow evening, perhaps, I shall mourn in a jail; deserted of Prudence, and left a prey to the extreme cruelty of honest thought, and the tenderest feelings for my poor sisters! Will God, indeed, give me up to this hell! Did he give this honesty and warmth of feeling to be my curse and tormentor! and must the murderer,

* The other surviving children of Mr. Alexander Mickle were Thomas, the eldest, an army surgeon, who died in 1799. Charles, a journeyman printer, then in London, with whom the correspondence cited in this narrative was carried on; and two sisters, who both died unmarried, before our author, without experiencing that distress, which his clouded imagination had so feelingly foreboded.

the thief, and fraudulent debtor sleep in peace, undisturbed, but at their own confinement! Well, care and disquietude cannot amend me, even should Providence desert me so far! often have they incapacitated me to do as I ought. But I argue in vain; composure is not in my own command. I may hide my griefs from company, but I cannot from myself. —Yet, let me summon all the resolution I am master of, which has already oftener than once, undismayed, borne the very near prospect of death: Let me do all I yet can, and trust in the father of mercies, who easily can deliver me, if he will;—that he will, will yet raise me undishonoured and innocent of the harm of others from this business, which he knows his Providence, in a manner, thrust me into; which I have never liked, and which he has not fitted me for. Grant, O Father, that thy providence may yet appear merciful and compassionate to me. Thou, who knowest the infirmities of poor human nature, pity, oh, pity me, and deliver me. Make haste, O God, to save me,—else I perish!"

The distracted state of his mind is strongly shewn in this wild prayer; but, as usual, his feelings obscured his reason, and prompted him to anticipate greater evils than were likely to happen, or than did in reality happen. By the interference of his friends and the lenity of his creditors, his fears were for some time suspended. He now applied more closely to business, but not without paying some attention to literature. He bestowed great care upon the poem of "Providence,"* and from its success lofty expectations were formed. It was published in 1762, by Dodsley, under the title of "Providence, or Arandus and Emilec," and received very liberal commendation from the Critical Reviewers. But, being dissatisfied with the opinion of the Monthly Reviewers, which was less favourable, he resolved to appeal to the judgment and taste of the first Lord Lyttleton. He accordingly sent to his lordship a letter, dated January 21, 1763, under the assumed name of William More, begging his lordship's opinion of his piece on Providence, which he tells him was the work of a young man, friendless and unknown; but that were another edition to have the honour of Lord Lyttleton's name at the head of a dedication, such a pleasure would enable him to put it in a much better dress than what it then appeared in, and requesting the favour of an answer to be left at Seagoe's Coffee-house.

This solicited patronage was as successful as it deserved to be. Men of genius should disdain to court what men of rank and wealth ought to be proud to shew.

"We shall now return to his affairs in trade. In the harvest 1762, the crop upon a farm, which he occupied, was seized for a year's rent of eighty pounds, and would have been sold the next day, perhaps for half its value, had not a Mr. William Good, a carpenter in Edinburgh, whose name deserves to be recorded with honour, as the patron of indigent genius, now added to many former obligations, the loan of sixty pounds, the one half payable when he sold his crop, and the other half when convenient. At Candlemas 1763, he was sued in the sheriff's court for another half year's rent of forty pounds: which, with other demands about this time, so effectually unhinged his credit, that he writes to his brother, March 31. 'It is impossible to retrieve myself in this business.—My heart submits.—Alas, it is a terrible struggle! Well! I did all I could,—it failed; and I submit.—What a melancholy thing it is to say, I have lost the flower and best part of my life by struggling in vain, and have contracted a habit of languor and distaste of life; —yet, melancholy as it is,—such is the case of your unfortunate brother.' About a fortnight after, he writes, 'I have a *supercedere* scrolled out, but my principal creditors and Mr. Good, who at present has it, (and to whom I owe more than to any other, alas! almost all for securities for me, oh, Charlie judge my condition), say they see no need for it, as I intend to go abroad. I have paid what I had so far, that I must apply to you for five pounds, one half to leave with my

* We are at a loss to conjecture, why this poem is omitted in the present edition of his works.

sisters, the other half to bring me up to you. After which, I shall have leisure to try my friends what can be done for me, failing which, I must see Jamaica. In haste and distraction, yours, &c.' But, before he could receive the above sum, understanding that one of his creditors intended to arrest him for an inconsiderable debt, to avoid the horrors of a gaol, he privately left his home on the 25th of April, without taking leave of his sisters, and after walking to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, embarked on board a collier for London, where he arrived pennyless on the 8th of May.

"We now find him in the capital, friendless and forlorn, having life to begin anew: loaded with accumulated debts, which he had no prospect of discharging; and haunted with reflections the most poignant to an honest mind, that he had injured his best friends and nearest relations. These, notwithstanding the integrity of his heart, and the purity of his intentions,* threw a gloom over every enjoyment, which was never after totally dissipated. He also felt, perhaps, too severely the truth of his own observation in his poem on Providence:—

There's not a demon haunts the walks of life
Of more disastrous aspect, more abhorr'd
Than friendless indigence. Each ghastly hue
That swims in sickly fancy's eye she wears."

[*To be continued.*]

* "Were there not the hope of a judgment" he says, "when every motive of the heart shall be laid open, and every intention, and every means of a failure shall be fully known;—were it not for the hope of these, I say, existence were intolerable." His sister writes him, May 7, 1763: "Do not represent to yourself things passing at home worse than they are.—A heart that can appeal to the great God of heaven for the purity of its intentions, need not care much for the cruel censure of such a blind and emmet like creature as man."

His friend Good, who had so nobly supported him, and who was the greatest sufferer by his failure, says, July 3, 1763, "Notwithstanding all your endeavours to do me justice, I shall be a considerable loser; but I know your integrity so well, that whatever loss I may sustain at present, your justice will make up to me if ever in your power."

Voltaire *and* Shakspeare.

THE ignorance of Voltaire respecting our great dramatic bard, was in proportion to the virulence with which he has laboured to depreciate him. Knowledge is modest; ignorance is presumptuous. The man who knows most, feels how little it is that he really knows: while he that has acquired but a tincture, thinks that his erudition is equal to the possibility of acquisition. This was the case with Voltaire. His knowledge of the English language was confessedly small: his blunders with regard to Shakspeare are notorious. Mrs. Montague, in her once celebrated performance, has ably vindicated our national poet from the flippant aspersions of the witty Frenchman; and Johnson, in his eloquent and masterly preface to the bard, has growled a few words of defiance at him. But it would perhaps be difficult to find a more gross instance of misconception than Voltaire has furnished in the following remark:—at the end of Corneille's "Cinna" he has given a translation of some parts of Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, by way of comparison, and then adds some strictures upon other parts of the play which he has not translated. Among others, he says, with manifest exultation, "Brutus reproaches Cassius, that he sells every thing for money, and that he HAS THE ITCH IN HIS HANDS!" (*Brute reproche à Cassius qu'il vend tout pour de l'argent, et* QU'IL A DES DEMANGEAISONS DANS LES MAINS.

The passage which this pretended critic has thus translated, and would thus endeavour to turn into ridicule and contempt, is well known to your readers. In that celebrated scene of contention between the two last of the Romans, Brutus says,

"Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemned to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold
To undeservers."

This instance of deplorable ignorance, vanity, and presumption, I thought too curious not to be commemorated; and I therefore send it to you, Mr. Editor, that it may be given to the public through the medium of your excellent miscellany.

I remain, &c.

Cambridge, Aug. 2, 1807. F. D.

On INDEPENDENCE *of* CHARACTER:

By Mr. MUDFORD.

Sibi res, non se rebus, submittere.

THERE are few virtues that either ennoble or adorn human nature, which have not a direct tendency to degenerate into their contrary vices. The line of demarcation, however perceptible and obvious when contemplated in another, seldom fails to diminish, and to become indistinct, when considered as existing in ourselves. Self-delusion, a common topic of complaint among moralists and declaimers, mingles more or less with all our decisions; but never with greater efficacy than when we would distinguish between our own vices and our virtues, and endeavour to assign to each its appropriate character. And this is not only natural, but necessary; enemies, detractors, *candid friends*, abound on every side, who are active to detect, and ready to disclose the spots and blemishes of our nature; but very few are those, who can so far suppress the lurking envy in their bosoms, as to acknowledge its commendable parts. Since, therefore, man is the instinctive guardian of his own honour, it is fitting that he should defend what every one is willing to resign to neglect and dilapidation. But it is to be regretted, that this principle, great and noble in itself, should become the vehicle of error and the assertor of illegal immunities. Nothing, in fact, is more common than to hear a man, with all the warmth of sincerity, and all the ardour of rooted conviction, maintain, as the most unsullied purity, what, in reality, approaches nearly to depravity and crime. In this manner, brutality and ferocious savageness are dignified with the names of courage and bravery; supineness and inactivity aspire to the honours of active benevolence and philanthropy; kneeling and prayers demand the reverence which is due only to sanctity of manners and purity of heart; passive abstinence from professed villainy seeks the renown which should cover the triumphant struggles of suffering and contending virtue; and in this manner, a conduct nearly allied to insolence and vulgarity, too often hopes to be identified with dignified independence of character.

But let us not, while we lament the abuse of a virtue, forget its intrinsic excellence. The river which, when it bursts its barriers, and sweeps before it the labours of the husbandman, is deplored as an evil, and an avenging scourge, but receives homage and our gratitude, as it flows gently onward, giving fertility to the plains and beauty to the landscape.

Independence of character, of all earthly blessings, is that which a wise and honest man would most devoutly pray for. It is not only the source of every other virtue, but is itself a virtue of the highest order; it secures to the heart the most sweet of all delights, the gratulations of an approving conscience. Nothing can exceed that calm tranquillity, that delicious balm of peace, which cheers and animates the mind upon a retrospect free from any galling recollection of base, servile, or even equivocal conduct. The man who can lay his hand upon his heart, and exclaim with conscious rectitude, "I have never forgotten the dignity of human nature," is surely more to be envied than any other human being. He alone can look back upon the road of life and behold a long extended path covered with sun-shine, and strewed with flowers; he alone can commune with his own heart, and come from the inquiry, with an unblenched countenance. Oh! what an achievement is that for the mind of man!—An achievement which who that owns, does not feel that he is blest! And who is there so lost to all the longings of an immortal soul, that would not think this a prize worth contending for?

There are two spheres generally allotted by mankind for the exercise of this virtue; though, to my mind, in *one* alone does it appear in all its native dignity and lustre. These two

are PUBLIC and PRIVATE life; but I am decidedly of opinion, that the latter is its most illustrious field of action. I will explain this further.

Men naturally rise with their situation. Great events call forth great exertions. The soul once roused, bounds with activity from point to point; it seems to expatiate, to fill with its conceptions a new world. All that was before feeble and indecisive, now assumes the firmness of principle; the slumbering fires are blown into flame, and that flame stimulates, supports, and pervades every action. A new being seems to take possession of us, and the whole moral system sustains a complete revolution.

At this juncture, too, the eyes of the *world* are upon us. Here is a superadded stimulus; a stimulus which impels the most torpid to deeds of greatness, and animates the aspiring to actions of immortality! Who could be less than great in such a case?—Who would not feel every latent spark move within him, and range his veins with resistless force?—Who that beholds a whole nation, perhaps a world, thousands, millions of his fellow-creatures, gazing at his every step, intent upon his every word, and ready, nay anxious to receive with admiration the minutest action he performs; who would not, in such a post, be something more than human? Dull as the hind that ploughs the earth must he be, who would not then soar above the rest of mankind!—But ah! gross even to fatuity must that self-delusion be, which would cunningly persuade him that what he does, he does from principle! No! Ten thousand beings in the world at large, who wander now in dull obscurity, would do as much! Would ascend to heights as glorious, and would beam with splendour as refulgent, though ambition, which grasps at plans beyond a week's duration, is now perhaps foreign to their souls.

Great men act from external impulsion. Their deeds are surrounded with a sort of shewy grandeur, admirably suited to dazzle the eyes of the vulgar. But, in fact, nothing is so easy as the *great actions* of these *great men*. For my own part, I seldom read those accounts of astonishing heroism, generosity, fortitude, and philanthropy, without feeling that I could myself have been as great, placed in similar circumstances; and this feeling I believe is common to every man. But when I hear of, or meet with, any generous action, with any exertion of character, with any silent manifestation of principle performed in the obscurity of domestic life, where there are no eager eyes to behold, no busy tongues to repeat, no echoes of renown to flatter, no applauses, but the silent gratulations of the heart; then I feel what is necessary to the practice of virtue, when it is performed for her sake alone; and I learn to estimate the intrinsic merits of those actions which obtain so large a share of admiration and renown. Who would not, like Regulus, have preferred torments and death, bewailed, admired, and honoured by the whole Roman people, and even by the enemy to whose vengeance he resigned himself, rather than bend to the fond entreaties of afflicted friends, and by so doing incur general contempt and indignation? Who would not imitate the self-devoted Decius, in a sacrifice that would embalm his memory in the hearts of his countrymen, to the latest posterity? Oh! man knows not the heights of which he is susceptible, until impelled by powerful external agencies!

But, in this point of view, independence of character must always be an equivocal virtue; while the sphere in which I would place its noblest exertions, detracts nothing from its intrinsic worth, and adds every thing that can shed around it additional lustre and attraction. Here, numberless are the instances which call this virtue into action. The poor man, and he that holds a middle station between poverty and wealth, daily feels the necessity of repressing the insolence of power and the pride of riches; and happy is he who has acquired that firmness of character which enables him, in spite of envy, in spite of malice, in spite of all the enginry with which lordly power would crush the humble, to maintain the dignity of a man, while he respects the rights of a citizen.

The rights of a citizen?—Yes.

Every man, born in civilized society, possesses conventional rights, which it is necessary should be respected; but here let us beware how we confound servile degradation and baseness, with the uninfluenced dictates of the human heart suffered to speak out.

Titles, pomp, money, splendor, are but the gewgaws of children intrinsically considered; but invest man's lordly form with these attributes, and lo! he walks forth with mien erect, and scornful glance, as though he owned a nature distinguished from the common herd. He looks down with ineffable contempt upon all who pursue a lower path in the great road of life; he exacts their homage; he is eager to quaff their adulation; he waits with impatience for the praises that are to resound in his ears; he swells and struts thro' existence, and at last makes his exit like the meanest individual. What! and am I, because his ancestors have heaped up wealth and bequeathed titles to him; because a silken ribbon graces his body; because trains of servants flutter round him and obey his nod; because he feeds upon costly fare, sleeps upon beds of down, and wantons unrestrained in nature's most profuse delights; am I, because scorn glances from his eye, because dignity swells and waits upon his steps, and all the trickery and the world's delusive colours hang in variegated glare about him; am I therefore to cringe, to bow, to bend the knee, to teach my tongue a softened tone, my eye a milder glow, and all my motions put into the shackles of restraint and form; am I to seek new phrases, ransack language for modest and obsequious words, bend my soul beneath its temper, and hush the feelings springing in my heart, lest they should sound too roughly in his courtly ears; am I to do all this, and merely to lull the bloated pride of one whom nature has pronounced my *fellow-worm?* Forbid it Heaven! forbid it every manly sentiment of the soul! forbid it every honest goad of indignation that springs from such debasement of the human form!

But it will perhaps be said, "when these extrinsic distinctions are united with virtue, their claim to respect is then irresistible." What! can virtue receive any lustre in the eyes of a wise man, from wealth and titles? Does the good citizen, the amiable husband, the affectionate father, the steady friend, increase in virtue in proportion to his thousands, and the list of titles appended to his name? The man who snatches me from impending destruction, shall I less warmly embrace him; shall I pour out less fervently my soul in thanks, according as he wears a laced or a ragged coat? Away with such philosophy! Virtue is in every sphere, august and noble! In every sphere she demands, and ought to obtain, our respect, our reverence, our adoration!

It is a humiliating sight when we behold talents that adorn the human character, talents which are the admiration of the world, talents which are exerted in the cause of the best interests of society; it is truly humiliating to behold such powers allied with servility of mind. Yet, what is so common. Look back upon the annals of the world; contemplate its great men, whose works have been the delight, the instruction of succeeding ages; see, with what cringing, fawning complacency they hung about the powerful men of their age; how they have bartered the lustre of genius and of virtue, for the poor pleasure of popular applause: read the letter of Bacon, after his fall, to his royal master; the name of Dryden flushes the cheek with indignation; Otway, with a most superior genius, sunk despicably low in the sordid sink of meanness and adulation; and Pope, whose writings breathe all the fire of independence, could become the most courtly little creature that ever haunted the tables of the great. Nor is this all. It appears that not even the consciousness of talent and of worth united has been able to preserve them from the contamination of vulgar minds. Admitted to the company of their patrons, they have adopted the obsequious timidity of a valet; they have trembled, they have stammered, they have equivocated, and at last lied, rather than presume to tell a duke or an earl that he was in error. Oh, shame to manhood! What is there so awe-inspiring in a name, that it should tempt a man to

shuffle meanly between truth and falsehood; and even if the former at length speak out, that it should clothe itself in the garb of fear, that it should be disguised with a thousand supplicatory expressions, to shew that you are sensible of your great presumption in daring to contradict a man that is wrong.

Among the few men of genius, whose characters will bear inspection in this respect, two stand out as remarkable exceptions: Dr. Johnson and Robert Burns. The former always preserved an independence glorious in itself, and in the highest degree honourable. What he wrote was for subsistence for the day that was passing over him; yet the pressure of poverty never impelled him to a mean action: he never employed his pen in the cause of vice; he never flattered any patron, nor sought reward from any dedication; he never gratified envy by personal satire, nor did he conciliate esteem from the powerful, by exertions to crush the weak. Conscious of his integrity, and indignant at every species of vice, he preserved rigidly the character of an independent man, whether in society or in his writings.

"To virtue only, and her friends a friend,
"The world beside might murmur or commend."

Nor was Burns much inferior to Johnson in this first, and greatest ornament of genius and of man. In my opinion, his most admired quality was that rigid independence, that jealous watchfulness of individual dignity, which bespeaks not only the man conscious of his rank in the scale of being; but the poet, who feels his superiority above the lucregifted, sordid, and supercilious mortal, placed by artificial society in a higher rank. I reverence him more for the steady independence of his mind, than for his genius; the latter might have belonged to any one as well as Robert Burns, and might have been allied to a soul imbued with baseness and servility; but the glorious path of independence, which he marked out for himself, was peculiarly his own; and while he towered above the rest of mankind by his resplendent talents, he excelled them no less by that quality which ennobles virtue, secures the felicity of the breast, and gives to the actions of rectitude a superadded energy and respect.

One of the greatest men now living has given it as his opinion, that Burns carried this haughtiness of mind rather too far; and that it imparted a degree of roughness and severity to his general conduct, which was unpleasing. This last may be; but that he carried it too far, never surely can be asserted by any one who knows how to appreciate the dignity of human nature in general, and Burn's situation in particular. Burns was of humble birth: he had moved in a sphere of life, which is generally regarded by the superficial part of mankind with a degree of contempt; and, as giving them a title to a superior haughtiness of demeanor. Burns knew this well: he knew too that even when the voice of his country had hailed him as a POET, there would not be wanting those who would still think it a condescension to visit him, and to mingle in his society. Burns therefore resolved, with a just magnanimity of soul, to make his countrymen respect him, not only as a POET, but as a MAN!

This is the independence of character I admire, and would inculcate. It is the noblest characteristic of a rational being, and can alone lay claim among all the virtues of human nature to the praises which unmingled virtue should obtain. Without it,—servility, baseness, and vice creep in, infect the soul, spread the ulcerous gangrene of corruption and degeneracy, and sink the man despicably low even in his own estimation. But, with it,—to employ the beautiful language of one who *practised* what he *preached*—"It becomes our shield and buckler, our helmet and crown; the soul walks upright, nor stoops to the silken wretch, because he hath riches, nor pockets an abuse, because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds."

A METHOD *to write by* CYPHER.

SIR,

WHEN I was at Gibraltar, in the year 1802, an officer, who had served in Egypt, shewed me the following singular method of writing

by cypher, and permitted me to take a copy of it. It appeared to me one of the most simple, yet the most ingenious systems I ever saw of the kind. Whence it was that my friend got it I do not know; but, I believe, from some foreign officer. If you think it worthy of being inserted in your Magazine, it is much at your service.

I remain, &c.

†*†.

A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
B	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x	y	z
C	a	h	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
D	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x	y
E	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
F	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x
G	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
H	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u
I	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
L	u	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
M	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
N	t	u	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r	s
O	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
P	s	t	u	x	y	z	n	o	p	q	r
Q	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
R	r	s	t	u	x	y	z	n	o	p	q
S	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
T	q	r	s	t	u	x	y	z	n	o	p
V	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
X	p	q	r	s	t	u	x	y	z	n	o
Y	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	l	m
Z	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x	y	z	n

EXPLANATION.

Each person who wishes to write to each other in cypher, to be furnished with an exact table as the one annexed, and a certain word for the key to be agreed upon between each, which we will here suppose to be

Constantinople.

For example, we will suppose that it is wished to write the following words,

be on your guard, the enemy march to you.

After having wrote what is to be put in cypher on a piece of paper, and the key word on the top of it, I begin thus:

The first letter of the word, *C I*

look for in the table down the first column, and along the square opposite to *C* I look for the first letter, *b*, of what I wish to write, and I find the letter *n*, which I set down as the first letter of what I wish to write. You must observe here, it is of no signification whether you find the letter either above or under the dotted line; if above, you take the letter under it; if under, the letter above it. Having done this, I proceed to the second letter of my word, *O*, in the first column, and then find the second letter of what I wish to write, *e*, and under it I find the letter *y*, which I annex to the letter *n* already found—thus, *ny* being the first word of what I want to write. And thus I proceed through the whole, going on regularly with my word, and when finished I recommence again with the first letter *C*.

To make the deception greater, the letter *b* may sometimes be made by a figure of 6, and that of *g* by a figure of 9; and no attention must be paid to the manner of stopping, or the number of lines it may contain. Thus what I wish to write will stand as fellows:

ny gi 9666 p6smz
ity ziuzd puluo md mh6.

As soon as the other receives the above, having his table and the key word *Constantinople* before him, he immediately looks in the first column for the letter *C*, and in the square opposite for the letter *n* of the writing, and either over or under it, as the dotted line may make it, he will find the first letter of what he wishes to decypher; thus opposite to *C*, over *n*, will be found the letter *b*; and so to the second, as opposite to *O*, over *y*, is the letter *e*, which joined makes *be*, the first word of the intelligence, and thus proceed until the whole is decyphered. This mode is rather slow until used to it, but very safe, and may be used with great success.

The Contemplatist.

No II.

Dulces somni ——*Virg.*

THE mind of a periodical Essayist can expect but few intervals of rest. It must be perpetually on the alert to seize new objects for investigation, and new topics for amusement. Nothing in the moral world can be indifferent to it: the gold must be taken as it is found, mingled with rubbish, sand, and baser metal: it must be refined in the intellectual crucible; the dross must be separated and rejected, and afterwards it must be worked into taste, elegance, and refinement. The united efforts of the chemist and the artisan must be called into action; and the utmost skill of both must be diligently employed, before the object of their labours be dismissed from their hands.

Fully aware of this (which is at least one step towards its execution), I was pondering in my elbow chair upon the progress of my undertaking, and the parts of which it will be composed, when the powers of sleep overcame me: I insensibly fell into a slumber; the pen dropped from my hand; and, in this situation, the following dream presented itself to my mind.

I was, methought, transported into the middle of a spacious plain, thro' which ran several paths. At one extremity a lofty hill began to ascend, the lower part of which was extremely irregular, steep, and slippery; but near the middle it became more smooth and easy, and so continued to the top, where might be seen a magnificent structure, which seemed to tower into the skies. To the right and left of this plain there were other hills surmounted by other edifices; and on these I beheld crowds without number toiling to gain the ascent. Some commenced with a steady solemn pace; they made, to be sure, but slow progress, yet they had few slips; while others, who flew rapidly at the outset, looking with scorn upon those they left behind, and with eagerness towards those who were before, were soon stopped in their career; they lost their ground; they rolled down with incredible celerity into an immense abyss which surrounded the hill, and which was covered with a thick vapour, and were seen to rise no more. A third set sprung forward with astonishing velocity, and gained at one moment the middle of the hill; but here they stopped; and though they did not recoil, yet they in vain endeavoured to make further progress; indeed I observed that very few reach-

ed the summit; the greater part were stationary between the bottom and the centre; some passed this last, and reposed with apparent satisfaction a few paces above it; a small number reclined upon the very top, and seemed by their actions to encourage those who were but a short distance beneath to continue their labour. I could not help observing with astonishment, that a few who appeared to repose with contented dignity at almost the very bottom, sprung, in an instant, beyond the middle, and sometimes even reached the most elevated point. I saw many who strove to hurl others down, but losing their balance they were themselves precipitated into the gulph below. On every side indeed I beheld strife and contention; and a confused noise of vociferous voices struck my ear.—Having contemplated for some time this scene of confusion, I directed my attention again towards the first hill, and I could not conceive why this should be neglected (for I did not perceive one individual near it), when it appeared to be in many respects much more interesting and more beautiful than the other. While I was thus busied in fruitless contemplation, I beheld three majestic females approaching towards me.—Their port was stately, their looks commanding, and their motions graceful. But there was a striking difference between them; and, as they approached nearer, I observed more leisurely their discrepancies.

In the looks of the first there was a severe and awful majesty that inspired feelings of solemnity even while it captivated. The steady glance of her eye seemed to pierce me through; her features were composed and sedate; her steps slow, direct, and steady; her form was athletic, and there was a certain ineffable grace which played about her countenance that made her irresistibly charming. In her right hand she carried a wand, and in her left a massy shield, on which was inscribed in letters of living gold the word TRUTH.

The next figure had less dignity, but equal solemnity in her appearance. She leaned on TRUTH for her support, and seemed indeed unable to walk steadily without her. There was a degree of vivacity in her countenance, though chastened by a prevailing sobriety of look. Her eyes glanced from side to side with rapidity; a beam of joy sometimes played across her features when she looked upon TRUTH and read in her face a tacit approbation. She carried in her hand a shield of burnished silver, embossed with groupes of antic figures: in the centre was engraven the word WIT, surrounded by emeralds, topaz, sapphires, and other precious stones.

The third figure was by far the most singular, and the most difficult to describe. There was a comic archness in her looks that spoke a volume; her face was continually brightened by a smile; her motions were full of airiness and vigour; her step was elastic; her gestures often grotesque and ludicrous; her drapery was profusely garnished with dazzling ornaments, which struck with such splendour upon the sight as to prevent it from dwelling long upon her: it frequently turned away and reposed upon the sober majesty of TRUTH or the chaste vivacity of WIT Sometimes, when her actions were so preposterous as to excite disgust rather than merriment, a sudden effulgence from her vestments threw a false glare round her which concealed her irregularities, and when this lustre had subsided, she appeared again in all her native attractions. On her left arm she bore a shield, whose shape defied definition; it was grotesquely ornamented, and I could perceive in the middle the word HUMOUR engraven in a strange fashion.

I stood still with awe as I gazed upon them. They approached within a few paces of me, and I shrunk back appalled. TRUTH stretched forth her hand with a bewitching smile and an air of kind encouragement: still I hesitated, while WIT, advancing on the other side, seized me by the hand and gently led me forward. They were silent, and astonishment forbad me to utter a word: we proceeded slowly along, while HUMOUR gamboled with a thousand wild frolics before us. We had gained the foot of the neglected hill, and I was struck at the facility with which, thus supported, I passed over the awful chasms and immense obstructions that seemed

to bar all access. As we gained the centre, the sight was refreshed by a charming verdure, by meads decked with flowers and enlivened with streams, by groves that seemed to offer a delicious shelter, and within whose embowering roof birds of choicest song were heard. I now began to have a clearer view of the magnificent temple that crowned the top of this ascent, and I observed also that every step we advanced, after having passed the middle, was encumbered with numerous and increased difficulties; the hill itself became almost perpendicular, and the surface was so slippery that all possibility of reaching its summit, unless supported by my celestial guides, seemed utterly excluded. I however gained the very top, and stood wrapped in silent admiration as I gazed upon the superb structure that was now before me.

But I was not permitted long to gaze. My celestial guides led me into the interior, where new wonders struck upon my sight. All was splendour and grandeur; vaulted roofs fretted with gold; rich hangings inwrought with diamonds and other precious stones; marble pillars of exquisite polish that supported the roof; and on each side long arcades that led to delightful groves and shady walks. I was conducted through many rooms of this description, till at length we arrived at one more lofty and spacious than the rest; it was more superbly decorated, and at the further extremity I beheld a pyramidal ascent of thrones of dazzling brightness, each overhung by a rich canopy bedropped with pearls. My guides marked the astonishment that this wrought in me, but they did not speak, and as I approached nearer I perceived that each throne was filled with a figure that I immediately recognized. On the topmost seat, which was composed of two thrones, sat Addison and Johnson; the former in an easy and graceful attitude, the latter with composed and austere dignity. Addison seemed to regard me with a smile of encouragement; his look was playful and benevolent; and his eyes had a mixture of severity and gaiety in them that was uncommonly fascinating; while the brow of Johnson seemed to scowl upon me sometimes as an intruder. Immediately beneath these, on thrones less gorgeously splendid, sat Steele and Hawksworth, with their eyes turned from time to time upon Addison and Johnson. In the countenance of Steele mirth was the prevailing feature, while Hawksworth's had an interesting and attractive sobriety in it: they both smiled upon me as I advanced, and seemed rejoiced at my appearance. Under them again, with diminished splendour, I recognized Lloyd, Colman, Moore, and Chesterfield, in whom so great a similarity prevailed that I was unable to perceive any striking distinction.

Having gazed for some time upon this spectacle, and felt a sort of sacred awe creeping upon me, I turned round to Truth, who stood at my right hand, with the hope that she would explain to me this strange adventure. Her look declared that she met my thoughts, and, after a short pause, she addressed me:—

"Presumptuous youth! whose daring temerity has led thee to the confines of this sacred temple, which is devoted to us who have conducted thee hither, thy hopes and thy designs are known to me. I dare not unveil the volume of futurity to read thy destiny; whether thou wilt succeed, or whether thou wilt add one more to the many who have in vain sought to gain this temple. Yet thy boldness is itself a virtue, and I have therefore designed to shew thee the reward of success. Behold that vacant throne rising a small degree above the immortal two who sit at top: this yet remains unfilled. I read in thy countenance consternation and dismay at the thought of transcending those exalted names: but an humbler reward awaits humbler merit. He who is denied the highest pinnacle of fame, may yet find a middle station that shall well reward his labours. Behold then on thy right and on thy left other vacant thrones that will one day perhaps be filled; let a generous emulation fire your bosom; strive to become one of this august few. I perceive by your looks that a faint hope beams upon you; encourage it; the first step to excellence is to believe that you are capable of it."

As she pronounced these words she conducted me up the marble steps that led to the top, and at her command I knelt before ADDISON, JOHNSON, and HAWKSWORTH, who all placed their hands upon my head. WIT then advanced, and under her guidance I bent before COLMAN, LLOYD, and CHESTERFIELD, who repeated the same action; finally, HUMOUR seizing me by the hand with a gay good-natured smile, led me again to ADDISON, who once more placed his hand upon my head. After this ceremony I was re-conducted down the steps, and TRUTH again addressed me:—

"Thus gifted go forth: remember this thy solemn initiation; and receive from me this celestial mirror, by which thou wilt be enabled to pierce through the envelopements of passion, prejudice, and error, and read the heart of man, such as it is."

I stretched forth my hand to receive it, when methought a false step threw me headlong on the ground; in an instant the temple, thrones, and all, vanished from my sight: and I found that I had taken a comfortable nap in my arm chair, and that when I thought I was seizing the mirror, my head had only slipped from its corner, and had nearly precipitated me on the floor.

Mr. ROSCOE, *and the* PASTORAL POETRY *of* ENGLAND.

SIR,

MR. ROSCOE, in his "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," has justly observed, at page 394 of the first volume, that few attempts have been made in England to adopt the provincial idiom of the inhabitants to the language of poetry. Neither the "Shepherd's Tale" of Spenser (he adds) nor the "Pastorals" of Gay, possess that native simplicity and close adherence to the manners and language of country life, which ought to form the basis of this kind of composition. And Mr. Roscoe thinks that the reason of this is the inaptitude of our language for genuine pastoral poetry. Perhaps, however, another and more probable cause may be assigned. May it not be, that neither Spenser nor Gay were bred in the country, nor passed their life in those low and homely scenes which constitute the characteristics of this species of poetry? They wrote, as it were, in a foreign language, and they imagined that words would convey the feelings of the heart, the inwrought habitudes of nature. They attempted to describe what was to them strange, and partly unknown, perhaps, except from books; it did not circulate with the flow of their sensations, and consequently it has a frigid and often a ludicrous appearance. It is the same as if an Englishman were to attempt to write Chinese pastorals, by grouping together all that he has heard respecting their rural affairs and manners: the materials, indeed, might be there, but they would be wrought up without judgment, skill, or feeling. A rustic, though endowed with genius, would find it hard to hit off with accuracy the manners of high life; he might string together a certain number of set phrases, and bring forward the hackneyed topics of former writers, but the *vivida vis animi*, as well as the *vivida vis veritatis*, would certainly be wanting. It is thus mutually the same; and this very opinion is strengthened by the praise which Mr. Roscoe bestows upon the Ayrshire ploughman, whose excellence is to be accounted for, not so much from the superior applicability of the Scottish dialect, (though I confess this was a stupendous advantage that he possessed) as from the circumstances of the author's birth and situation, conjoined with his fine genius. In what he wrote, he painted his own feelings, his own experience, his own delights; he did not frigidly delineate from casual inspection or from uncertain rumour, what awakened no corresponding sensations in his own breast. In this manner, I think, it may be accounted for that we have no genuine English pastorals; but should an English Burns ever arise in this country, it would then be shewn that language is only the handmaid of genius; that it takes its form and shape, its mouldings and its energies from the powerful and plastic hand of pure inspiration. I allow, indeed, that the beautiful and Doric simplicity of the Scottish dialect is eminently calculated for compositions of this nature; its elision of

consonants, its power of forming diminutives, and its richness of expressions for particular objects, all conspire to confer this pre-eminence upon it. I know few things that would be more curious and interesting than an attempt to form the provincial language of England into pastorals, by a person of fine genius, of acute sensibility, and delicate taste.

I remain, &c.

Liverpool, CASSIUS.
Aug. 8, 1807.

A Concise Account of the NEW RUPTURE SOCIETY.

WITH a view to interest the public in the success of this Institution, it is thought necessary to submit to them the following concise statements, with respect to the nature of those calamities for the relief of which it is established. The facts here mentioned, it is presumed, will be amply sufficient to excite attention and induce inquiry.

It has been estimated that at least one person in fifteen is ruptured: but among those classes of the community, which are much exposed to laborious employment, the average may be fixed at one in eight or nine. The proportion, however, of sufferers from this disease, is incomparably greater in places of which the situation is low and damp, and the atmosphere relaxing. The committee of this institution have been credibly informed, that, in some particular parishes, the proportion may be computed at even a *fourth of the labouring population!*

This complaint is not confined to any particular age or sex,* nor is it the consequence of depraved habits or immoral behaviour: but it arises from a natural bodily defect, or from very unusual exertions at any period of life; and can be neither foreseen nor avoided, either by the wealthy or the poor. Its tendency is so alarming, that, without timely aid, it generally terminates by a painful and rapid dissolution, in early life, or during the vigour of manhood; although, in a majority of cases, its fatal consequences may almost certainly be prevented by the application of an appropriate Truss or Compress.

Prolapses (a species of disorder vulgarly called '*a bearing down of the body*") are extremely similar to ruptures, originating in a similar infirmity of the bodily frame, and requiring a like plan of treatment. They are not, indeed, equally common; but yet occur much more frequently than an inattentive observer might be apt to suppose, and are especially incident to the weaker sex. The idea of delicacy attached to this complaint, has the effect of concealing from public view both the number and the sufferings of its victims; circumstances which could not fail, were they fully known, to produce a powerful impression on every humane and benevolent mind. But, perhaps, the sufferings adverted to, will not bear a minute description; and, it may therefore suffice generally to observe, that they can hardly be conceived, except by those individuals who have had some opportunity of knowing them, either from personal or from professional experience.

Among the afflicted poor, where no means of relief have been resorted to, during the existence of ruptures and prolapses, the unhappy objects are commonly disabled from fulfilling

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* As many persons do not know that females are liable to this heavy affliction; the following statement, made by Mr. Blair, and founded on actual experience, will shew the proportion of herniary complaints in each sex, out of 3287 cases:

		Males.	*Fem.*
800 Double Ruptures.	In both thighs	3 &	44
	In both groins	667 &	86
2487 Single Ruptures.	In one thigh	59 &	175
	In one groin	1702 &	400
	In the navel	36 &	115
	Total	2467 &	820
		3287	

Of the single ruptures, more than one third happened on the left side, and nearly two thirds on the right side. A very small proportion of triple ruptures, and other extraordinary cases, likewise occurred in the above number; but they were extremely rare, and mostly existed among the *female sex.*

the ordinary duties of their stations; insomuch, that in the army and navy it is an invariable rule to dismiss from the service those men who become ruptured by the violence of their exertions. How lamentable a fact is it, that many thousands of individuals, perhaps during the period of full health and activity, should drag on a most useless and miserable life, for want of either the means or the knowledge requisite to obtain relief; when that knowledge and those means can so easily be provided, by their affluent neighbours!

The extreme danger of these complaints, and the great inconveniences entailed on those pitiable beings who survive their misfortune, have given birth to an innumerable host of truss-sellers, rupture-mongers, women-doctors, and ignorant impostors; so that "no disease (as the late celebrated Mr. Pott observes) has ever furnished such a constant succession of quacks as ruptures have." These pretenders are to be found in almost every city, town, and village throughout this kingdom; for whoever can forge an iron hoop, or fabricate an elastic compress, thinks himself qualified to undertake the cure of an infirmity, the treatment of which demands as much anatomical and surgical knowledge as that of any disorder incident to human nature. If a greater mischief can happen to the ruptured poor than the malady with which they are visited, it is that of unhappily falling into the hands of unprincipled *self-taught rupture-doctors and truss-makers*, who have no ideas beyond those of money-getting and mechanical action.

The great national importance of relieving the necessitous and afflicted class of people here alluded to, must be sufficiently obvious to every reflecting mind; and, when it is distinctly made known how small a sum will be annually required for the comfort and security of so many deplorable sufferers, no feeling spectator of such wretchedness can withhold his contribution.

One objection, and only one, it is here proper to anticipate, lest some benevolent persons should suppose there is no absolute necessity for the establishment of this institution; namely, "that there already exists a society for these specific objects."

During the year 1796, a society was formed in this metropolis for the sole purpose of gratuitously affording surgical assistance and trusses to ruptured persons, of either sex, in indigent circumstances. The benefits of that establishment were extended to those ruptured soldiers and sailors (properly recommended by their commanding officers) who had been dismissed from his Majesty's service; on which account the War Office contributed fifty pounds per annum, towards the support of that society. Popular instructions were likewise printed and circulated by the subscribers, for conveying to the afflicted poor such needful information concerning the nature and consequences of ruptures as should lead them to adopt means for their personal safety. But, unfortunately, some circumstances occurred, which induced the principal patrons of that institution (after calling a general meeting) to discontinue their sanction, and at length to withdraw from it entirely.*

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* *Copy of a Declaration recently published in the Newspapers, &c.*

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

NEW RUPTURE SOCIETY.

Various public advertisements having appeared from time to time with several of our names, unauthorised by us, and contrary to our wishes, the following notice is given, in order to prevent any further misapprehension or deception:

"We, the undersigned president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and life-governors of a society formerly instituted for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, think it incumbent on us to declare, that, in consequence of our disapprobation of the conduct of some of the officers and managers of that Institution, we consider ourselves as having had no connection with the Society (to which Sir John Pinhorn is now said to be treasurer, and Mr. William Turnbull, surgeon) since the 15th day of December, 1800; nor have we ever sanctioned, or even been privy to, any of their subsequent proceedings; but have joined and sanctioned ano-

These facts are now too publicly known to require farther explanation. It cannot, therefore, be irrelevant to the present appeal in behalf of the ruptured poor, to state that there is ample room to commiserate and improve their condition, notwithstanding former efforts to relieve them. With such design, a new and efficient institution has been recently established for the relief of ruptured persons, which will afford a similar extension of benefits to the army and navy, as soon as the funds shall prove adequate for that purpose. At the same time, it is resolved, that this new institution shall include within the sphere of its bounty a description of sufferers, (namely, persons afflicted with Prolapses,) who have hitherto been left unprotected and forsaken. With a reference to this twofold object of its formation, it is named *The New Rupture Society for the Relief of both Sexes, afflicted with Herniary Complaints and Prolapses.*

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ther Institution, under the title of *The New Rupture Society*, established 1805, which we trust will be governed by such just and honourable principles as will prevent those irregularities which compelled us, the undersigned, to withdraw from the former Institution: and we rely on that public and liberal support to the *New Society* which, on investigation, it may be found to merit.

(Signed)	*Life Governors.*
President.	Henry Hoare,
Melville.	W Alers,
	W. Hall Timbrel,
Vice-Presidents.	Abr. Goldsmid,
M. Garthshore,	Rob[t] Thornton,
J. Heaviside,	Sam[l] Thornton,
J. J Angerstein,	Henry Thornton,
W. Windham,	James Farrer,
Robert Hankey,	George Wolf,
W[m] Farquhar.	Teignmouth,
	W. Wilberforce,
Treasurer.	Barham,
J. W. Adam	S. Dunelm.

The New Rupture Society is under the immediate patronage H. R. H. the Duke of York; who has condescended to express "his full conviction of its great public utility," in relieving the poor, of both sexes, afflicted with Herniary complaints and Prolapses. By adopting a system of economy in the formation and management of a permanent fund for these purposes, a number of Subscribers of one or two guineas each per annum, may be enabled to administer consolation to thousands of their fellow creatures, who would otherwise die miserably, or live unprofitable members of the community.

The benefits of this Charity are extended to all parts of the kingdom: and the patients in London are attended by Mr. Blair, No. 69, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Subscriptions for the use of The New Rupture Society are received by the following Bankers: Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street (Treasurers to the Institution); Hankey and Co. Fenchurch-street; Fuller, Chatteris, and Co. Lombard-street; Ransom and Co. Pall Mall: and by Mr. John Sawyer, 20, Great James-street, Bedford Row (Collector to the Society); of whom may be had the printed regulations, and a list of the governors.

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The Bee.—No. II.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

DR. RICHARD CHANDLER.

THE travels of this ingenious author through Asia Minor are well known. He appears, however, to have been an abler antiquary than a descriptive writer. When sailing along the Atlantic, the magnificent picture of the setting sun he thus depicts:

"It changed rapidly into different figures until the resemblance was that of a *capacious punch bowl inverted*; the rim of the bottom extending upwards, and the body lengthening below, it became a *mushroom on a stalk*; it was next metamorphosed into a *flaming cauldron*, of which the lid rising up swelled nearly into an orb and vanished.

LACEDEMONIAN BLACK BROTH.

For making this beverage the cook was furnished with salt and vinegar, and bid to procure what was wanting from a victim. This, it has been conjectured, was blood. The Epicure will not lament that the entire recipe has not reached us.

MAINARD.

The following witty epigram was written by this venerable votary of Bacchus:

La mort nous guette; et quand ses lois
Nous ont enfermés une fois
Au sein d'une fossé profonde,
Adieu bons vins, et bon repas
Ma science ne trouve pas
Des Cabarets en l'autre monde.

RACINE.

When this poet was pursuing his studies under Claude Lancelot, he met by accident with the Greek romance of the Amours of Theagene and Chariclea. His master took the book from him and threw it in the fire. A second copy meeting with the same fate, young Racine bought a third, and after having learnt it by heart, he took it to Lancelot, and said, "You may burn this as well as the others."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE, THE POET.

(Never before published.)

——— Quanquam ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?

At a visit which I lately made to my physician, I attempted to rally him on the practice of the apothecaries, who, I with pleasantry alledged, were accustomed to make their patients' apartments repositories for medicines, but he gravely interrupted me nearly in the following words.

"Although I have heard similar complaints among different ranks of society, I believe they are without foundation; on the contrary, I think the apothecaries are treated with injustice, which in my opinion will appear evident by pointing out their situation with the public.

"I suppose that in four fifths of the cases of sickness which obtain medical assistance throughout this kingdom, the apothecary is called in alone, at the beginning of the complaint, and that he remains employed without any farther assistance in the greater number of them; therefore, in these instances he acts in the capacity of physician as well as of apothecary; that is to say, he endeavours to specify the disease, and to find out its causes; he gives the necessary directions to those who have the care of the sick, and prescribes the remedies, which nearly include the whole of the physician's office; and he afterwards prepares those medicines which he has ordered, and applies them if necessary, which employments are the business of the apothecary.

"Having stated the nature of their engagements with their patients, let us take a view of the manner in which their emoluments arise, and here I think we shall find that society have established a custom in opposition to reason, for the apothecaries are paid only in their latter capacity, and not for their advice; by this means their reward, as well as their support, becomes entirely dependant on the medicines which they send in; and they are frequently called, where the exercise of their knowledge and experience must take place, but where few or no medicines are required, which in my judgment constitutes the injustice I charge the public with towards them. And admitting for a moment your accusation in its full force, that medicines are sometimes sent in which are innocent and unnecessary, I maintain that, even then, there is no more than an apparent opposition between their practice and their honesty, for certainly it is no more than strict justice that they should be paid in one manner or another for the application of that necessary experience and judgment, which is not to be acquired but by a tedious and an expensive education; and which is only to be put in practice by a voluntary laying down of their personal liberty.

"From this account of their situation, I think it appears plain, that custom has adopted a mutually unpleasant method of rewarding them when they are employed without a physician, which it is not in the power of the apothecaries, but with the consent of their patients, or with the united approbation of the public, to alter. But some individuals forgetting the effects of a liberal education themselves, are ungenerous enough to accuse the apothecaries of a want of sufficient disinterestedness, without having considered the matter with proper attention."

As I found I was unable to answer him, I dropt the subject of discourse with acknowledging that he had the ad-

vantage of me in pleasantry, but I confess he placed the matter in a very different point of view from what I had considered it before, and that I am become a convert to the opinion which he advanced.

GLASGUENSIS.

CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim, or acts of the Assembly of Israelitish Deputies of France and Italy, convoked at Paris, by an Imperial and Royal Decree, dated May 30, 1806. Translated from the original. Published by M. Diogene Tama: with a preface and illustrative notes, by F. D. Kirwan, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 1807.

THIS is in every point of view an important, an interesting, and a singular publication. It presents a striking phenomenon in an age of wonders; it stands conspicuous amidst surrounding singularities; an enthusiastic mind might dwell upon it with strong and various emotions; a religious one might view itwith awe and trembling.

The French editor of this volume has amassed together a great quantity of information respecting the habits, the manners, the principles, and tenets of the Jews. It is curious and interesting; and there are some pieces in vindication of them that are truly eloquent. The work contains likewise an account of the deliberations of the Jewish deputies, respecting the questions proposed to them by Bonaparte. We will endeavour to give an outline of the contents and nature of this curious production.

The first part of the volume is occupied with writings and acts relating to the former condition of individuals professing the Hebrew religion in France, and M. Tama enters at length into a vindication of his brethren against the aspersions of a M. Poujol and a M. de Bonald. These remarks are extremely trite, and shew that M. Tama is but ill qualified to wield the weapons of controversy. His mode of reasoning is often ridiculous; and in every case it is easy to perceive that his arguments are all derived from a gross and glaring self-interest. This however, might be pardoned as a venial error, but his fulsome and degrading adulation to the present ruler of France bespeaks a wretchedness of intellect still more contemptible. We forbear from specifying here the particular passages, because we mean to advert to similar instances in the addresses of the deputies in the course of our review.

After having thus combated the arguments of his opponents, M. Tama next gives some copious extracts from a work entitled *An Appeal to the Justice of Kings and Nations*, written and published at Strasburg in 1801. This is a singularly eloquent production, even in a translation. Its object is to destroy the cruel prejudices which have so long existed with respect to the Jews, and to detail some of the numerous hardships and sufferings which they have in consequence sustained at different periods. In some parts enthusiasm may be suspected of performing the office oftruth, and especially in those that relate to the domestic manners and virtues of this people. The following extract will afford a favourable specimen of the language of this pamphlet.

"Weighed down by taxes, and forced to contribute more than Christians for the support of society, they had hardly any of the rights which it gives. If a destructive scourge happened to spread havock among the inhabitants of a country, the Jews had poisoned the springs, or those men, cursed by heaven, had, nevertheless, incensed it, by their prayers, against the nation they were supposed to hate. Did sovereigns want pecuniary assistance to carry on their wars? The Jews were compelled to give up those riches in which they sought some consolation against the oppressing sense of their abject condition: as a reward for their sacrifices, they were expelled from the state they had supported, and they were afterwards recalled to be stript again. Compelled to wear exteriorly the

badges of their abject state, they were, every where, exposed to the insults of the vilest populace. When from his solitary retreat an enthusiastic hermit preached the crusades to the nations of Europe, and a part of its inhabitants left their country to moisten with their blood the plains of Palestine, the knell of promiscuous massacre tolled before the alarm-bell of war. Millions of Jews were then murdered to glut the pious rage of the crusaders. It was by tearing the entrails of their brethren that these warriors sought to deserve the protection of Heaven. Skulls of men and bleeding hearts were offered as holocausts on the altars of that God who has no pleasure even in the blood of the innocent lamb, and ministers of peace were thrown into a holy enthusiasm by these bloody sacrifices. It is thus that Basil, Treves, Coblentz, and Cologn, became human shambles. It is thus that upwards of four hundred thousand victims, of all ages, and of both sexes, lost their lives at Cesaria and Alexandria. The recollection of these horrors draws tears of blood from my eyes, and I cannot help blushing for the whole race of mankind. And is it after they have experienced such treatment that they are reproached with their vices? Is it after being for eighteen centuries the sport of contempt, that they are reproached with being no longer alive to it? Is it after having so often glutted with their blood the thirst of their persecutors, that they are held out as enemies to other nations? Is it, when they have been bereft of all means to mollify the hearts of their tyrants, that indignation is roused if, now and then, they cast a mournful look towards the ruins of their temple, towards their country, where, formerly, happiness crowned their peaceful days, free from the cares of ambition and of riches? Is it when the career of arts and of industry has been completely shut against them, that the Jewish nation is represented as a lazy, indolent, useless race, a burthen to the country which supports them? But whither am I going? Our persecutors would have us to kiss our fetters, and hug to our hearts the murderers of our brethren, in return for the inveteracy which they manifest against us every where but in France. The slightest expression of grief wrung from us marks us a ferocious people. They wish to take from us even the last distant hope of future happiness, to seize whatever belongs to us most legitimately, and that, like senseless victims, we should in the mean time refrain from any sign of resentment, which, powerless in itself, excites only derision or contempt."

This we fear is a faithful picture, and as such, it proclaims loudly the sanguinary excesses of misguided and persecuting men. The religion of Christ requires that we should live as brethren, and not maintain its dictates by excesses that would disgrace the most ferocious savages that discovery has yet held up to our notice.

The next important document in this volume is the imperial and royal decree from the palace of St. Cloud, May 30. 1806, the object of which was to call together an assembly of the principal jews to deliberate upon the means they might deem the fittest "to re-establish among their brethren the exercise of mechanical arts and useful professions, in order to replace by an honest industry the shameful resources to which many of them have resorted from generation to generation, these many centuries." It was therefore decreed that on the 15th July following, an assembly of individuals professing the Jewish religion and residing in the French territory, should be formed in Paris. The assembly was accordingly formed of upwards of one hundred deputies from the different departments, and their first sitting took place on the 26th July, *their* sabbath day, but which they *loyally* disregarded in obedience to their "ancient laws, which command above all things a prompt obedience to all orders whatever from their sovereign."

It deserves to be remarked, that in this assembly of Jews, under their *present* system, great good sense, knowledge, and propriety, were displayed; as much indeed as could have been expected from any assembled number of people of any persuasion. This may serve to shew that the pretended amelioration that is so ostentatiously vaunted as the ostensible ob-

ject of this convocation of them, is liable to great suspicion. By a decree of the first national assembly they had been admitted to the rights of citizens of France, and the good effects of this salutary toleration appears to be abundantly visible in the assembly we are now considering. What further benefits they require, or Bonaparte may be able or disposed to give, it is not easy to foresee; the designs of that subtle and crafty tyrant are not always to be penetrated; and while some pretend that he is meditating the gigantic plan of re-establishing them in Syria as a distinct nation, others hint, that a very enormous contribution was levied upon them as a return for his promised protection and goodness. It is not improbable that it may thus end, in procuring to Bonaparte a necessary supply of money, in gratifying his love of pomp and shew, and in lulling the Jews into a pleasing hope of political and religious regeneration. Be this however, as it may, the assembling of a Jewish Sanhedrim in a Christian capital is an event so striking and so singular, that it cannot be contemplated without various sensations. Connected with religious faith and persuasion it excites strong emotions; the nation whom the Lord had declared he "would scatter among all people from one end of the earth even unto the other," and among whom it was pronounced "they should find no ease, neither should the sole of their foot have a rest," that nation thus partly assembled to deliberate upon a sort of political resuscitation, and inviting their brethren throughout the whole of Europe to assist at their deliberations, under the sanction of a powerful and conquering monarch, is a spectacle not to be contemplated with indifference by those who remember also that it has been said they should one day "rule the nations with a rod of iron, and dash in pieces" those who had afflicted them "like a potter's vessel." In this point of view therefore, this assembly must be regarded as a singular event; it is not however, in the power of man to argue as to any fulfilment of events from this circumstance; but the mind naturally reverts to so prominent a dogma of the Christian faith.

We return now to the abstract of the work.

In the second sitting of July the 29th, some Commissioners of Bonaparte were instructed to propose twelve questions to the assembly for their answer. Some of these questions appear to involve subjects of mere curious speculation, while others have evidently a deeper purport than is manifest from a superficial consideration of them; for example the sixth, 'Do the Jews born in France and treated by the law as French citizens, acknowledge France as their country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they bound to obey the laws, and to follow the directions of the civil code?" Those who are best acquainted with the usual policy of the present French government, will best know how to appreciate the above.

The answers returned to these questions by the deputies are worded with extreme caution, and betray a constant fear lest they should thwart the views or wishes of Bonaparte. The preparing of these answers occupied several sittings. As a specimen, we select the following.

"Third Question.--*Can a Jewess marry a Christian, and a Jew a Christian woman? or does the law allow the Jews to intermarry only among themselves?*

"Answer.--The law does not say that a Jewess cannot marry a Christian, nor a Jew a Christian woman; nor does it state that Jews can only intermarry among themselves.

"The only marriages expressly forbidden by the law, are those with the seven Canaanean nations, with Amon and Moab, and with the Egyptians. The prohibition is absolute concerning the seven Canaanean nations: with regard to Amon and Moab, it is limited, according to many Talmudists, to the men of those nations, and does not extend to the women; it is even thought that these last would have embraced the Jewish religion. As to Egyptians, the prohibition is limited to the third generation. The prohibition in general applies only to nations in idolatry. The Talmud declares formally that modern nations are not to be considered as such, since they worship, like us, the God of heaven and earth. And, accordingly,

there has been, at several periods, intermarriages between Jews and Christians in France, in Spain, and in Germany: these marriages were sometime tolerated and sometimes forbidden by the laws of those sovereigns, who had received Jews into their dominions.

"Unions of this kind are still found in France; but we cannot dissemble that the opinion of the Rabbies is against these marriages. According to their doctrine, although the religion of Moses has not forbidden the Jews from intermarrying with nations not of their religion, yet, as marriage, according to the Talmud, requires religious ceremonies called *Kiduschim*, with the benediction used in such cases, no marriage can be *religiously* valid unless these ceremonies have been performed. This could not be done towards persons who would not both of them consider these ceremonies as sacred; and in that case the married couple could separate without the *religious* divorce; they would then be considered as married *civilly* but not *religiously*.

"Such is the opinion of the Rabbies, members of this assemby. In general they would be no more inclined to bless the union of a Jewess with a Christian, or of a Jew with a Christian woman, than Catholic priests themselves would be disposed to sanction unions of this kind. The Rabbies acknowledge, however, that a Jew, who marries a Christian woman, does not cease on that account, to be considered as a Jew by his brethren, any more than if he had married a Jewess *civilly* and not *religiously*."

We wish our limits would permit us to extract also the eleventh and twelfth questions with their answers. They are, "Does the law forbid the Jews from taking usury from their brethren?" and "Does it forbid, or does it allow to take usury from strangers?"

In answering these questions, the deputies observed with regard to the first, that the Hebrew word *nechech* has been improperly translated usury; in the Hebrew language it means *interest* of any kind, and not *usurious interest*. It cannot therefore, be taken in the acceptation now given to the word *usury*. They observe further, that it is impossible it ever could have had that acceptation; for usury is an expression relative to, and compared with, another and a lawful interest, and the text* contains nothing which alludes to the other term of comparison. The word *nechech*, they say, answers to the Latin word *fœnus*; to say therefore that it means *usury*, another must be found that implies *interest*; but no such vocable exists in the Hebrew language.

They give however, rather a lax interpretation to the law of Moses. They maintain that the spirit of its application is now lost; it was intended to foster benevolence and kindness towards each other; but that now since the Jews have become a trading and mercantile people, they consider themselves as authorized to take it even from their brethren in affairs of commerce and speculation.

In answering the twelfth question they maintain that the law which allows to take interest from the stranger, evidently refers only to nations in commercial intercourse with them, or there would otherwise be a marked contradiction between this law and numerous passages of scripture, which uniformly recommend kindness, goodwill, and benevolence, towards strangers.

With the answers to his questions Bonaparte professed himself satisfied, requiring however, a religious pledge for their strict adherence to the principles contained in them: also that they should find a place near the Talmud, and thus acquire in the eyes of the Jews of all countries and of all ages, the greatest possible authority. He decreed also, that they should be ratified by the decision of the Great Sanhedrim which was to be convoked on the 20th October following.

We must not omit to mention that these Jewish deputies celebrated the

* Deuteronomy (chap. xxiii. v. 19.) says, "Thou shalt not lend upon *interest* to thy brother, *interest* of money, *interest* of victuals, *interest* of any thing that is lent upon *interest*." It is almost unnecessary to observe, that what is here translated *interest* by the Jewish deputies, is rendered by the word *usury* in our translation.

birth of their "august Emperor" with great ceremony and magnificence. Sermons were delivered to the assembled Israelites in French, German, and Italian, and in which we found more than enough to make us blush for human nature. Such base and cringing, such impious flattery was never before, surely, offered at the footstool of a tyrant: we are sorry to think that the mind of man, even under the most abject circumstances, can be so debased, as to present such specimens of degraded servility. M. Tama too, the editor of the present volume, may claim his full share of this infamy. To say nothing of the common routine of adulatory language that is to be found in every thing that comes from the French press connected with Bonaparte, we give the following insulting passage to our readers without any comment.

"It (i. e. his Imperial Decree by which the Jews were convoked) will carry to the most distant generations the pleasing conviction, that in our times we beheld in our august Emperor, the *living image of the Deity!!*"

Besides these wretched effusions, called sermons, we have also some *Ossianic* odes composed in Hebrew by different Jews, which are remarkable only for inflated language and hyperbolical praise. Let the following suffice:

"How great thy destiny, O NAPOLEON! Who can be compared with thee among the glory of nations? Who among renowned warriors, among sage lawgivers, ever raised his fame near to thine, O first of mortal men?—Bright in days of old was the glory of Athens and of Rome: dim is their light now before thee. On thee the eyes of nations are fixed; they wonder and bless thy name."

We cannot conclude our review of this book without expressing the deep interest that we have felt in the perusal of it: it is certainly an important work, as connected with an event that seems to predict such strange and remarkable consequences. The translation is executed with considerable judgment and accuracy.

RECOLLECTIONS *of* PARIS, *in the* YEARS 1802-3-4-5. *By* JOHN PINKERTON. 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.

MR. PINKERTON is an author well known by various productions, though by none perhaps more than by his Geography, a work certainly well digested, and with fair allowances for human imperfection, and the peculiar difficulties of the subject, the best that has perhaps appeared in any country. From the objects towards which Mr. P. has principally directed his attention, we hardly expected to find him in the present instance an accurate or an amusing delineator of men and manners. We thought he might present some useful enquiries and a few general observations upon such topics as must necessarily have forced themselves upon his notice during a residence of four years in the country: but we did not expect to meet with that facility of language, that quickness of observation, and that interesting arrangement, which we sometimes find in travellers, and which perhaps, are in a peculiar manner requisite in a person who would describe the manners and the state of society of the Parisians. But we will not anticipate our judgment; whether we were disappointed in our expectations or not, the tenor of our remarks will shew.

If vanity were a prime constituent in the composition of an author, we know no man who possesses fairer claims to pre-eminence than Mr. Pinkerton. His preface is replete with it; it lurks in many other parts of the work; and blazes forth in meridian splendor in Chap. xviii. of the second volume, which is indeed a disgusting piece of egotism. But we were prepared for this; he who has read Mr. Pinkerton's preface to the last edition of the Geography, and observes with what modest complacency he lays claim to purity and classical elegance of diction, and the grounds too, upon which he advances this claim, will not be surprised to find him occasionally trespassing against the decencies of feeling in the present volumes. It deserves to be remarked that Mr. Pinkerton considers himself as one of the standard English writers, whose style

"foreigners" have pronounced to be so intelligible, that they translated it very easily; and Mr. Pinkerton moreover declares that they, the "foreigners," are the only adequate judges of the matter, that their testimony in favour of his excellence admits of no contention!! Aware of Mr. Pinkerton's high pretensions in this particular, we paid a particular attention to the style of the present work, and the first thing we discovered was, that he is utterly ignorant of the true use of the subjunctive mood in English. Profusely scattered through the volumes we find such expressions as the following: "Yet though the French *be* a most ingenious people"—"Though our opposition *be* directed &c."—"Though it *be* said that there are rude busts in front of a house." In all these instances, and in numerous others which we have omitted, Mr. Pinkerton is speaking of really existing facts, and therefore the subjunctive mood ought not to have been used. He was probably led into this error by supposing that a conjunction always governs the subjunctive mood: but he might have learnt from Lowth, from Priestley, and from other grammarians, that this mood should be used only when some contingency, or some doubt is implied, otherwise the indicative is required. It is astonishing to observe what absurdly glaring instances of bad grammar he has thus accumulated; for it is evident that if conjunctions always governed the subjunctive mood, the following sentence from another writer ought to stand thus:

"Though he (i. e. our Saviour) *were* divinely inspired, and spoke therefore as the oracle of God, with supreme authority; though he *were* endued with supernatural powers, and could therefore have confirmed the truth of what he uttered by miracles; yet in compliance with the way in which human nature and reasonable creatures are usually wrought upon, he reasoned." Here then, according to Mr. Pinkerton's plan, we should evidently express all this as a doubt, namely, whether our Saviour were divinely inspired or not, &c. This instance may serve to shew, that in the use of the subjunctive mood we are guided by what we wish to express.

But besides these, and some other trifling grammatical inaccuracies, Mr. Pinkerton, as a self-constituted model of *pure* and classical composition, presents us with many specimens of the following description:

"Many words have been attempted to be introduced by writers of an usurped and *meteoric* reputation, which have already been effaced by the *sponge* of oblivion!" Vol. 1. p. 45.

"For like many other sentiment-mongers, dramatic and *novelistic*." Ib. p. 110.

"In all ages philosophers have appeared, who, from their eagerness to *storm the castle of fame*, &c." Ib. 132.

Speaking of Rousseau, he has the following beautiful metaphor:

"His admirers *fondly* saw him darting the *thunderbolts of truth* amidst the most *vivid tints of intellectual lightning* and the most *sonorous peals of eloquence*"!! Ib. p. 133.

We give this as a precious effusion of nonsense to our curious readers. As a specimen of elegant phraseology we select the following:

"Even the wildest savages value *as they do their own eyes!*" Ib. p. 140.

"*By the bye*, the statues justly represent, &c." Ib. p. 205.

"In this however, he is as *sophistic*, &c." and a few lines afterwards we are told that an argument is "*sophistic* and *devious*." Ib. p. 159.

Sed satis superque. Yet we will give one more instance from this self-created classic, wherein he seems even to outdo himself. It has been remarked that our language will not admit of those daring heights of eloquence which we find in Grecian and Roman authors: Burke, who often braved this idea, by some efforts of genuine eloquence, has been considered as too florid by his frigid countrymen; nay, even Cicero himself was censured for appealing to the stones of Rome in one of his orations against Verres: but what are all these compared to the following climax of images?

"This fatal doctrine, which represents equality and inequality as accidental to human nature, instead of necessary and unavoidable, inwoven

in our very texture,! flowing in our veins,!! harmonizing our nerves,!!! strengthening our bones,!!!! animating every fibre and filament of our brains,!!!!! has led, &c." Ib. p. 286.

Seriously, it is a phenomenon which we are unable to account for, how a man who has passed the middle age of life can be so miserably deluded as to give himself out for a pure and classical writer, to vaunt himself upon his style, and yet suffer such absolute absurdity and vulgarity to escape him. We considered it as our duty to enter into these particulars, because such a glaring instance of vanity has never before come under our observation.

Another objection which we have to this work is that Mr. Pinkerton is too much a Frenchman; every thing that is Parisian is charming. The wines, the dinners, the society, all are exquisite, and we were not a little surprised to find a grave antiquary dilating with such epicurean rapture upon the luxuries of Paris, and telling us how sadly the wines of France "excite the amorous passions," and that hence flows the "salacity of the French male!! Who would not suppose he was talking of a goat or a ram? But Mr. Pinkerton's gallic mania goes further than sensual pleasures and erotic delights; he seems to be a constant admirer of all the acts of the present ruler of France: this is unseemly; and though we know that a philosopher aspires to be a cosmopolite, yet the patriotism that can applaud and eulogise a professed and rancorous enemy is not that which deserves to be itself applauded.

Notwithstanding the boast of Mr. Pinkerton in his preface, that even in the most trivial topics of the present work, "new views are often introduced," we have not met with half a dozen articles that we should deem worth transcribing. A great part of the first volume is filled with strictures upon different tenets of Rousseau introduced with as much prefatory pomp as if he were about to confer some signal benefit upon human nature. In these strictures he confines himself merely to unqualified assertion, and that too in a very flippant manner. Often he does nothing but dogmatize, and then exults at the end of his chapter as if he had successfully combated the arguments of his antagonist. For instance, in opposing Rousseau's opinions on a state of nature, he takes for granted that the life of a savage is uncomfortable, &c. (p. 165.) without considering that his happiness is commensurate to his capacity for happiness, and therefore he is as completely blest as an European petit maitre. A savage cannot form a wish of bliss beyond what he already enjoys; therefore he cannot be unhappy, since the misery of discontent can arise only from a comparison of our own state with that of some happier being. When we consider the life of a savage, we call it unhappy because we estimate it by our own: but in this way a peer might argue for the infelicity of a private gentleman, and so on through every gradation of rank and wealth.

The best chapter in the first volume is that upon Education (Chap. xxxi.) which contains some interesting details, and is upon the whole a valuable piece of information relative to the mode of education in France.

The chapters which he denominates "Fragments," "Small Talk," &c. &c. are in general vapid and dull, and consist of stale anecdotes, that have already been given to the world in various ways: for instance, we have the story of the turkey cock and Boileau, which was to be found in Helvetius, and among others, gentle reader, we have the notable story of the grenadier threatening to extinguish his Lilliputian officer with his cap! a picture of which may be seen in every caricature shop in the metropolis.

As a specimen we extract from the first volume the following article respecting the cemeteries of Paris.

"Before the revolution, the church-yards in Paris were not numerous, the burials being often in the churches themselves. That of the Innocents was the largest and most remarkable, a predilection for its presumed holiness having been adopted by the devout. In consequence of this, it was so crowded with bodies, as to infect the cellars in the neighbourhood, and to threaten a disgusting rupture of the walls. The bodies were therefore removed during successive nights, and the whole paved

and reduced to the level of the streets. The reports on this subject are curious, but severe lessons of humiliation.

"Since the salutary law, ordaining that the dead should not be buried in churches, nor even in the city, only two church-yards are open in this populous capital. One of these public cemeteries is at Clamart, beyond the garden of plants, which serves for the southern half of the city, including the Hotel Dieu; the other, serving for the northern half, though this be arbitrary, is in a small irregular vale, on the southern declivity of Mont Martre.

"The latter repository is not only in a picturesque situation, but variegated by the unevenness of the ground; it is surrounded with a wall of moulded clay, capped with flat tiles, to protect it from the weather, and supported by so many buttresses, that probably a stone wall could have been erected at an equal expense. The sexton lives at some distance, but it is seldom necessary to wait five minutes, before one of the numerous dead arrives, when the gate is opened. On entering, you see to the left a sandy elevation of the natural soil, declining towards the west. The coffin is let down on the edge of this declivity, to a shelf at a small depth, and covered with a few shovels full of sand. A husband, wife, or relation, gives a parting look, sheds a few tears, and turns away. If the body come from an hospital, it is only inclosed in a sack, and borne by two men on a hand bier, over which two half hoops support a linen cloth. Aware of the indecency of this slight inhumation, the sexton will not permit you to go so far as to command a view of the declivity, interspersed with coffins and sacks. But the smell is offended at the distance of forty or fifty yards, if the wind blow from the cemetery. Respect is due to the dead, and greater decency would be commendable. The rapidity with which the burials are hastened, also deserves reprobation, the bodies never being kept above twenty-four hours, so that the death can scarcely be ascertained; the bodies are, however, exposed in the gateway of the hotel, with tapers and holy water, which is sprinkled over the coffin by the devout visitants.

"Towards the right, or eastern part of the church-yard of Mont Martre, there is a little deep vale, planted with weeping willows and shrubs, interspersed with neat tombs of stone. This part is reserved for those of a superior class; and the epitaphs, in French, are sometimes elegantly concise.

[*To be continued.*]

The New Farmer's Calendar; or Monthly Remembrancer for all kinds of Country Business; comprehending all the material Improvements in the New Husbandry, with the Management of Live Stock. Inscribed to the Farmers of Great Britain. By a Farmer and Breeder. 1 vol. 8vo. 1800.

THE number of editions which this work has gone through, being no less than five in a short space of time, is a striking proof of its merits and utility. It contains upwards of six hundred closely printed pages at the moderate price of half-a-guinea. It will be found eminently advantageous to all persons concerned in rural affairs; the views of agricultural subjects which it contains, are marked by strong judgment and practical good sense, and without deviating into the paths of fanciful theory, it aims at discarding some useless prejudices that still exist relatively to the subjects treated in it.

The Golden Centenary, or Sequel to the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World; being One Hundred Testimonies in Behalf of Candour, Peace, and Unanimity, by Divines of the Church of England, of the Kirk of Scotland, and among the Protestant Dissenters. To which are prefixed two Essays, the one on the right of Private Judgment in matters of Religion, the other on the Dignity and Importance of the New Commandment. With an Appendix, containing pieces of Poetry, illustrative of the Genius of Christianity. By John Evans, M. A. 1 vol. 8vo. 1800.

THIS ample title-page fully expresses the contents of this volume, the object of which is to serve as a supplement to a popular little work by the same author. It is ornamented with a frontispiece containing the portraits of Blair, Robert-

son, Tillotson, Clarke, and other eminent divines. The two Essays which are prefixed are written with neatness and judgment; and the entire object of the work is so laudable, and it is executed with such merit, that we cannot help thanking Mr. Evans for so useful and interesting a present to the Christian world.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE INVITATION.

FAR, far dearest William we'll wander away
From that world where Hypocrisy reigns,
Leave behind us the pow'rful, the rich, and the gay,
Contentment to seek o'er the plains!

Or embosomed in woods, far retired from mankind,
On a little domain of our own,
We yet may the truant Sincerity find,
Tho' from cities she long since has flown!

Well pleased, I'd resign all the fading delights
And pleasures congenial to youth,
All my days of ennui, and my gay sleepless nights,
To seek Friendship, and Honor, and Truth!

With my William our cottage a palace would seem,
Where Love would preside at our board,
Where delight would from Constancy's eyes ever beam,
And Plenty her comforts afford!

No vain speculations, no troubles self-formed,
Wou'd then our calm moments annoy,
Nor with hearts in the sun of Prosperity warmed
Should we coldly those moments employ.

But nurtured by Truth, by Benevolence led,
Our time would pass sweetly away;
And, when sinking in peace to our last earthly bed,
Life would seem but a short fleeting day.

LAURETTA.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. PROSSER'S, *for various Improvements upon Smoke or Air Jacks.*

THE first improvement consists in making the box, case, or body of the single smoke or air jack, to extend to the whole length from or near the centre of the inside of the chimney to the outside or breast thereof inclosing the spindle, and terminating at or near the chain-wheel. The second improvement consists in raising the said spindle and chain-wheel, in a slanting direction, above the centre of the worm; by which the oil flows above the top-carriage of the worm without the assistance of pipes or tubes, the box, case, or body being one entire piece (except the top, which is screwed or fastened on to remove at pleasure), continued from or near the centre of the flue to the outside of the breast of the chimney, and by which the oil put in the box, case, or body near the chain-wheel runs round and encloses the whole work. The third improvement consists in making the chain-wheel of brass or iron, instead of wood, and of placing in the groove or space in which the chain or chains run, tags and holes, thereby effectually preventing the chains from slipping.

The improved box, case, or body in a different form and way, is called the compound and skeleton air-jack; because it contains various wheels, pinions, or cranks, connected with the first worm-wheel, or the axle thereof, and continued any length, as the situation of the chimney, flue, or place in which it may be fixed, may require. It is called skeleton, because the body may be made nearly as small as two inches wide; from four to eight or twelve inches deep; it is called an air-jack, because, like the others, the air is more the first moving power than the smoke. The advantages of this form of the box are many and great. All the other boxes, cases, or bodies, one excepted, are shewn with their tops uncovered; but each of them are supplied with plate covers, and fastened by screws; and each cover has a small hinge, at or near the chain-wheels on the outside of the breast of the chimney, by which oil or any sub-

stitute may be introduced without ascending the chimney. The boxes, cases, &c. are made of cast-iron, or any other metal, being first made in wood, wider at top than the bottom, in order to ease the founder in moulding. Sheet-iron or copper are good substitutes where cast-iron is not to be had. The advantages of this form in a box appear still further in a double jack, which comes out of the chimney and extends to the right and left hand; as in the old way three bevil gear-wheels are required, but in this way one wheel is fixed in the middle of the spindle, which running to the right and left, and working with those in the narrow box, will answer the end of the three-bevil gear-wheels, placed in the old way, to the extremity of which a chain-wheel may be added.

Mr. DE BERENGER'S, *for preparing a certain Animal Substance as a Substitute for Horse-hair, &c. used for Cushions, Carriages, Sofas, &c.*

THIS substitute is manufactured of the hair or coat of hogs, not the bristles or mane, but that of the body; long hair of large hogs is best, but even that of pigs may be used. After killing the animal, the hair is to be scraped off as usual; then washed and thrown into lime-water and left one or two days. This immersion in lime-water destroys every fleshy substance, and completely prevents putrefaction. It is next washed in cold water, and twisted into a cord about the thickness of a goose-quill, which is forced into a tin, glass, or other tube while it is twisted. This tube is about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and may be from fifteen to thirty inches or more in length. This cord will readily coil itself round in the inside, and a stick may be occasionally introduced to force it quite tight. When a sufficient number of these tubes are filled, and corked up close at both ends, they are placed in a copper of boiling water for two hours. The hair is then to be taken out of the tubes, left to cool in solid pieces, and afterwards unpicked, when it will be found quite curly. It is then looseiy thrown into large earthen pans with fine dry sand at the bottom, and a layer of dry sand sifted over every layer of hair, till the pans are filled; they are then covered with brown paper and put into an oven for three or four hours, with a heat nearly sufficient to burn the brown paper. When the sand is cold it is passed through a sieve; the hair will then possess a good curl and a fine elastic power, is perfectly clean and incapable of engendering any vermin.

A small wheel or any machine for twisting may also be used for twisting this hair before it is put into the tubes; but whether twisted this way or with the fingers, the hair should be damp, but the cords need not be long.

Mr. WILCOX'S, *for Improvements in Steam Engines.*

THESE improvements are confined to the rotary steam engine, and consist exclusively in certain parts generally known by the appellation of gates, pallets, valves, or cocks; which by their particular and novel construction, are capable of confining steam or other elastic or dense fluids between the gates, valves, &c. These gates or valves move between the inside of a fixed cylinder and the outside of an inner cylinder. The insterstice is securely covered with lids; the said pallets being fixed, the one to the outer, and the other to the inner or revolving cylinder; and whilst a passage is formed on each side of the gate in the stationary cylinder, one of these passages communicate with the boiler, the other with the condenser, and thus the steam or fluid is brought to act between the said gates that are opened and shut from the external part of the engine by gear, similar to what is used in the present steam engines; and the inner or revolving cylinder is forced round in the circle it prescribes by the elasticity of steam or fluid pressing against the pallet fixed to the revolving cylinder, which pallets, while passing each other, either double up, turn on their edges, or slide backwards and forwards, upwards or downwards, or, in other cases, turn on their own axes.

The powers of this machine produce their whole effect without any reaction or diminution, friction alone excepted, which in the present instance is very trifling.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

Report *of the* Royal College *of* Physicians *respecting the State of* Vaccine Inoculation.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's Commands, in compliance with an Address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their Opinion and Observations upon that Practice, upon the Evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the Causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;"—Have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals, and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have in consequence been furnished with a mass of evidence communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of Vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British Islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the Public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of Vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the Inoculation for the Small Pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of Vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their Observations and Opinions on the practice of Vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy: in all which respects it possesses material advantages over Inoculation for the Small Pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alledged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasoable objection to the general adoption of Vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vac-

cinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the Small Pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of Vaccination over the Inoculation of the Small Pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the Small Pox has succeeded Vaccination, whether by Inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the Small Pox had been deprived, by the previous Vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that Vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the Small Pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to Vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced, and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of Vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by Inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the Small Pox, that the real value of Vaccination is to be estimated. The natural Small Pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by Inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in 300 has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the Small Pox; and however beneficial the Inoculation of the Small Pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the Natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of Vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the Small Pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of Inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the Public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of Vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the Public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their Observations and Opinions on the Evidence adduced in support of Vaccination, feel themselves authorized to state that a body of Evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the Inventor, was at first received with diffidence; it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the Inoculation of the Small Pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent Variolous Inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic Small Pox. Towns indeed, and Districts of the Country, in which Vaccination had

been general, have aftewards had the Small Pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic Small Pox having been subdued by a general Vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable; although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of Vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in Vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect Small Pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of Vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of Inoculation for the Small Pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the Author of the practice has called spurious Cow Pox, by which the Public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false Cow Pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the Vaccine Pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform Vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the Pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early Vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the Vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of Vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast Continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of Vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the Small Pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the Small Pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that Vaccination affords but a temporary security is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of Vaccine Inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the Milkers of Cows, in some districts has been long enough known to ascertain that in them, at least the unsusceptibility of the Small Pox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause, is, the charge against Vaccination of pro-

ducing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in Vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of Vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the Public shall view them coolly and without surprize, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of Vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic Small Pox neither Vaccination nor Inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by the Public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand, it is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of Vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to Vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the Inoculation for the Small Pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till Vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural Small Pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the Legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the Small Pox to the Vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of Vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to Vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the Public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the Small Pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, President.

Royal College of Physicians,
10th April 1807.

Jas. Hervey, Register.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

A. F. FOURCROY, Member of the National Institute of Paris, and Professor of Chemistry, has published an enlarged edition of his Philosophy of Chemistry, which is very justly considered as the best elementary work on that science. A translation of this work, by W. Desmand,

Esq. is in the press, and may be expected in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. Dawson Turner of Yarmouth, will, in a few weeks, commence the publication of *The History of the Fuci:* he designs to include in this work, which will be in royal 4to. coloured figures of all those plants which have, by Linnæus and subsequent botanists, been arranged under this Genus, as far as proper specimens can be procured, with descriptions in Latin and English; for this purpose the Author has already received great assistance from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, from Dr. Smith, from T. F. Forster, Esq. the present possessor of Ellis's Herbarium, from Professor Mertens, of Bremen, from Dr. Mohr, of Kiel, and from many others of his botanical friends; so that by a particular attention to the physiology and fructification, as well as history of the plant, as much light as possible may be thrown upon the nature of this tribe of vegetables, no less attractive from their beauty, than interesting from their singularity.

A new edition, greatly improved, of a valuable Class Book for Ladies' Schools, will appear in a short time, entitled, Dialogues between a Lady and her Pupils, describing a journey through England and Wales, in which a detail of the different arts and manufactures of each city and town is accurately given, interspersed with observations and descriptions in natural history; the author, Mrs. Brooks.

Dr. Anderson will shortly publish Views of the past and present State of the People of Spain and Italy.

The Rev. T. Dibdin's new edition of *Ames's Typographical Antiquities*, is to include an outline of English literature in this country; several biographical and bibliographical anecdotes of an amusing nature, mostly original; a number of fine simile engravings of old wood cuts, types, printers' devices, &c. and an illustration of the progress of engraving in this country. As Herbert's edition is defective in these two latter particulars, this will be an interesting work to the artist as well as the common reader, and also to the collector of rare and curious books, and the lover of English literature.

The work of Dr. William Hales, Analysis of Antient Chronology, announced p. 44, of our last number, will contain an attempt to explain the history, antiquities, and prophecies of the nations recorded in the Scriptures, on principles tending to remove the imperfections and discordance of all preceding systems of chronology.

A Body of Theology, principally practical, in a series of Lectures, by Robert Fellowes, A. M. is nearly ready for publication. These lectures amount to fifty-eight, and will furnish the clergy with a course of sermons for the year.

Mr. Fellowes is also engaged in a work, entitled, A Manual of Piety, calculated for the improvement, and adapted to the necessities of all sects of Christians, extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, with a preface, life of the author, and additions, by the editor.

Jewish Controversy. In the press, A Critical and Theological Reply to — Crawford, Esq. by M. Bennet.

In the course of the summer will be published, Memoirs of the Voyages, Adventures, and extraordinary long life of David Salmon, now living at Liverpool, the only survivor of the crew of the Centurion man of war, in which Lord Anson sailed round the world. This narrative will contain the vicissitudes and toils of 104 years, by land and sea, in various parts of the world: also the wonderful Life of Mary Ralphson, aged one hundred and nine years. The work will be embellished with a highly finished likeness in colours of that Caledonian curiosity, who has lived in three centuries, and enjoyed a continuation of good health during the reign of King William, the whole of Queen Anne's, and during the reign of the George's to the present time, as she at present resides in a cellar in Kent Street Liverpool, where she has been settled upwards of 50 years. She was born at Lochaber, on the 1st of Jan. 1688; took an active part in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy,

Preston Pans, Falkirk, Culloden, and Val, and followed Duke William in all his fortunes. Besides an account of the battles she has been in, the work will contain many interesting anecdotes, and sketches of various characters.

Mr. Nightingale has made considerable progress in a new work, to be entitled, A Portraiture of Society; as drawn from a view of the societies, assemblies, associations, institutions, meetings and clubs, in and near the metropolis. Designed to introduce the foreigner and the countryman to whatever, in society, is useful, important, and amusing. We understand this work is to be embellished with portraits, and select views of the most magnificent public buildings and halls in the Cities of London and Westminster.

The following simple mode of preparing the soles of shoes, so as to resist water, and keep the feet dry and comfortable, is strongly recommended — Procure a small quantity of boiled linseed oil, which may be had of any chymist, and with a brush or rag moisten the under part of the sole therewith, dry it in gradually by the fire, or in the sun, and repeat it as long as the leather will imbibe the oil; when the leather is saturated with the oil, it will repel the wet, and prevent the danger of taking cold in the feet. Another recommendation to using the oil is, it hardens the leather, and of course the soles thus prepared wear the longer. When applied to the upper leather, or sides of the shoes, they are apt to crack.

Some experiments have been made at Hudson's Bay, with frozen quicksilver; it has been reduced to sheets as thin as paper, by beating it with a hammer upon an anvil, both at the same temperature as quicksilver. On plunging a mass of frozen quicksilver into a glass of warm water, the latter was immediately congealed, the glass shivered in a thousand pieces, and the quicksilver again reduced to a state of fluidity.

Mr. Walker will commence a course of Lectures on Philosophy, or the laws of organic existence, at Edinburgh, in the beginning of November.

America.

The Coffee-plant introduced from the Island of Cuba into Florida, about 1805, has succeeded beyond all expectation, and it is supposed, will, at no small distance of time, become a considerable article of commerce.

A Physical and Medical Society has been established at West Point, on Hudson's River, under the patronage of Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State, and Col. Williams, of the artillery, the president of the society; but their object is the improvement in the art of war.

The practicability of cutting a navigable canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which the Spanish government had represented as impracticable, has been demonstrated by Dr. Mitchill. The former represented that the waters of the Pacific being much more elevated than those of the Atlantic; but Dr. Mitchill has proved that political and not natural obstacles have hitherto impeded the execution of this great work.

Mr. Jefferson is in possession of several busts made by Indians. The human form extends to the middle of the body, and the figures are nearly of the natural size. Their lineaments, strongly marked, exhibit all the peculiarity of the copper-coloured Aborigines. There is amongst them an aged savage, in which the wrinkles and look are very expressive. These busts were dug up by some labourers, at a place called Palmyra, on the river Tennessee. The materials they are composed of are not known. Some think they have been cut with a chissel or sharp instrument out of solid stone; others, that they have been moulded out of a soft composition, and afterwards baked. Whether they are idols, or only images of distinguished men, is not ascertained; but the execution supposed to have been the work of savages is astonishing.

Denmark.

The celebrated Danish statuary, Thorwaldson, now at Rome, has nearly finished four beautiful statues, viz. an Apollo, a Bacchus, a Venus, and a Ganymede, which are to be sent to Petersburg.

M. Wedel is publishing at Copenhagen, in numbers, an account of his

travels in the interior of the Danish provinces, containing a large and particular detail of the manners and customs of the people, their rural œconomy, and the natural and artificial productions of the country.

An Institution for Deaf and Dumb, has been established at Kiel in Holstein some years. Another of this nature is establishing at Copenhagen, with good success. The government have undertaken to defray the expense, and have appointed Dr. Castberg as the head teacher of the institution, he having supplied them with the plan for the present, as the result of two years trouble to investigate similar establishments.

Dr. Frydenberg, of Iceland, has transmitted a memoir to the Society of Rural Economy, at Copenhagen, to demonstrate the possibility of converting the *seetang*, a marine plant, hitherto only used for fuel, into food fit for man. In Norway, it has been used for making kelp. If the Doctor's object succeeds, his country will no longer be subject to such scarcities as require all the skill of the government to counteract.

A life-boat, improved in Denmark, by Capt. Snelling, has been sent to Petersburgh.

France.

A Grammar, Celto-Britannic, containing the principles of orthography, pronunciation, and construction of words and phrases, according to the genius of the Celto-British tongue, has been published at Paris, dedicated to the Celtic Academy of France, by M. Legonidec, one of the members.

An *Ode to the Turks* has been lately published at Paris, by M. Monvel, one of the Ordinary Secretaries to his Highness the Prince Cambaceres, Arch-chancellor of the Empire.

The Paris Journals announce a new French translation of Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, by P. Prevost, Professor of Philosophy at Geneva, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Correspondent to the National Institute. Two other celebrated English authors are also in the hands of the same translator, and will appear at Paris in the course of the summer, viz. The Philosophy of the Mind, by Mr. Dugald Stewart, and Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population.

A most voluminous work is in the press at Paris, Upon the Ceremonies and Religious Customs among the different nations of the world, which are exhibited in 425 plates, engraved by the celebrated B. Picard. The letter-press description which accompanies this work, consists of 4000 pages, containing several critical, historical, and curious dissertations, in eleven folio volumes. This new edition is perfectly conformable to that of Holland, published at Amsterdam in 1737, with an additional account of the religion of the countries discovered since that period. This work, upon large paper, had become so scarce as to have been sold for 1000 francs. The folio edition, upon small paper, was never completed; the tenth and eleventh volumes having been printed upon large paper only.

A silver medal has lately been awarded by the municipality of Fougeres, in France, to Alphonso Lemonnier, an infant of 4 years of age, for his courage in saving the life of a female child, a year older than himself. Being alone in a garden, upon the borders of the river Nanson, the latter fell head-foremost into the water, between two and three feet deep. Lemonier at first began to cry, but resolving to descend into the water, close to the bank, he was so fortunate as to seize the hand of his play-fellow, and by pulling hard, as he expressed himself, he saved her. His medal expresses, that it was given by the Mayor of Fougeres to Alph. Lemonier, aged 4 years, for saving the life of a child of 5. The reverse of his medal represents a star encircled with a crown of oak, and this exergue, "*Macta nova virtute puer*, 1807."

A very useful institution for the Study of Medicine and Surgery at Paris, and which had long been wanting in France, is now in full activity; viz. a House of Instruction, consecrated entirely to the instruction of pupils in medicine and surgery, in the prosecution of such courses as they may chuse to commence and terminate. In this institution, which is situated at Paris, in the Street St. Victor, the pupils are perfected in the knowledge of the antient languages, as far as may be necessary, at the same time they are employed according to their

age and capacity, in receiving lessons in natural hilosophy, chemistry, and descriptive anatomy, previous to their going into physiology and nosology. They are likewise instructed in Botany and the Materia Medica, before they enter upon Therapeutics. Their tasks are divided into those of days, quarters, and years, so that in the course of their quinquennium, or five years study, every branch of medical science may be obtained methodically, and with profit to the student.

In an establishment of this kind, the pupils may prosecute their studies with less distraction than in the other institutions, being assisted by tutors, and every possible auxiliary; and without, as in most of the colleges upon the Continent, the trouble of providing for their daily subsistence, this being now afforded them at a very reasonable charge. And as the governors are equally concerned in superintending the morals, as well as the health of their pupils; books, instruments, subjects, &c. are all provided by the house. The masters also perform in the presence of the pupils, or preside in every case where the operations of surgery are concerned.

Germany.

The Philosophical Society of Leipsic have offered a gold medal worth 24 ducats, for the best memoir "Upon the heat of light, liberated by a strong and rapid compression of the air, in which memoir the phenomena relative to the question, must be collected and explained, and the consequences drawn from them." This memoir must be transmitted to the Society on or before the first of January 1808.

Imagines Majorum. M. Eickstadt, at Jena, has lately published two Latin dissertations, in which he endeavours to prove that the family portraits under this name, and which were so highly estimated in the public shews of the Romans, were nothing more than masked persons, who walked in their public processions in disguise.

A free translation from the German of the Life of Count Munich, General Field Marshal in the Russian service, has lately appeared at Paris. The original was written by his compatriot, Gerard Antoine de Halem.

Mr. Rittner, at Dresden, has published a print to the honour of Klopstock, consisting of a large Oriental landscape, which contains the monument of that poet. It is to be followed by three others, to Schiller, Herder, and Kant.

Wieland is at present engaged in a complete translation of Cicero's Epistles.

There is no imaginable subject upon which books are not written in Germany. M. Meiners has lately published a history of the principal insurrections that have occurred among the students in the different universities of Europe. The taste for literature, damped by the general events of the war in Germany, begin to revive, particularly in Saxony. M. M. Kuhn and Wintzer have completed a translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, which has lately been published at Dresden. M. Boettiger, as an antiquarian, meets with much attention.

The Chevalier Von Hogenmuller, of Vienna, is to leave that city in November next, upon his travels in the East, in order to illustrate the natural history of the horse; he has likewise offered his services to the Court of Copenhagen in the line of discovery.

Dr. John Reid's excellent Treatise on Consumption, has been translated into German, by Doctor Helmerhausen, of Neustadt, in the Dutchy of Saxe Cobourg.

The first number of a collection of poisonous plants, engraved on stone, the appearance of the prints equalling that of finished wood-cuts, has been recently published at Ratisbon. The plates are accompanied by a generic and specific description of the plants. The following are already designated, Wolfs-bane, Meadow-anemone, Marsh Marygold, Bears-foot, Black Hellebore, Small Spear-wort, &c. M. Keyser, the author of this work, has pointed out the means of discovering an accumulation of mephitic gas, in any situation, and dispelling it with safety.

Holland.

Dr. Kegleloot, a celebrated physician in this country, has been engaged these four years past in a work which promised to be the most complete treatise on Medical Jurisprudence that has ever appeared; he has

collected materials from all the writers who have made this branch of science their particular study, viz. Frank, Arneman, and Plenck, in Germany—Foderè and Mahon in France—Vesace and Cardile in Italy, &c. It is written in the Latin language.

The trustees for distributing the prizes bequeathed by the late Mr. Monckhoff, of Amsterdam, have offered a gold medal, value 900 ducats, for the best memoir upon the Umbilical Hernia. The candidates may *write in Latin, French, Dutch, or German.*

Exhibition of the Arts in Antwerp.—The mayor of this city has given notice, that on the 15th of August, a public exhibition shall be opened at the Exchange in that city, of all the productions in painting, drawing, statuary, architecture, engraving, mechanism, &c. &c. Artists, therefore, and other persons in Holland, wishing to avail themselves of that circumstance, were directed to address their letters to the directors of the Free Drawing School at the Hague.

The Dutch mode of announcing deaths and births; as the object of the first is generally to forbid letters of condolence, they sometimes assume a whimsical form. The following was published by a Protestant Minister in the Haerlem Gazette, of February last. "The constant companion of my days, the worthy half of myself, N. N. is lately snatched away from me by death. My heart bleeds deeply, while my dear and only child, my Rose, knows not as yet my loss in the best of mothers: every body who knew, with any degree of intimacy, my dearly beloved, will feel what I have lost in losing her. Nevertheless, I do not desire that any should write letters of condolence to me, since my beloved is now among the blessed, and has changed her hosannahs, for hallelujahs."

The following is the usual mode of announcing a birth with the mother's maiden name!

My dearly beloved spouse, E. C. H. Tading Van Berkhout, is happily delivered this morning of a fine boy. W. P. Barnaart.

Italy.

Much curiosity has been excited in this country, by the publication of the posthumous works of Signor Alfigri, at Florence, with the date of London. Among them are some severe satires, especially against the French nation. Of course, their sale has been prohibited.

The King of Naples, Joseph Bonaparte, has instituted a new Academy of History and Antiquities, to consist of 40 members. The first 20 are to be nominated by the King, who also appoints a perpetual secretary. Eight thousand ducats per annum are to be paid by the minister of the royal household, for the current expenses of the academy; two thousand, as prizes to the authors of four works, deemed the most deserving, and these are to be distributed at a grand meeting, held every year. The members are to enjoy the privilege of being admitted to court. The first meeting was held on the 25th of April, when the king having received the oaths of the members, delivered an oration replete with the lively interest he is said to take in the institution. M. Francisco Danicle, in his reply, gave an animated sketch of the epoch, when Naples was the cradle of the arts and sciences.

Spain.

Pestalozian Schools. The Royal Pestalozian School, which has been lately opened at Madrid, under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Peace, is conducted by M. Francis Voitel, formerly a Swiss captain. He has at present under his care 100 children belonging to the first families in the nation, whose improvement amazes every observer. A number of schoolmasters, tutors, ecclesiastics, and others, attend these lessons, in order to render the practice more universal. A royal commission has also been appointed to inspect and report the progress of this institution. Several persons, experienced in this mode of teaching, have lately been sent for from Switzerland by M. Voitel. With the Prince of Peace, the Duke de Frias is become a patron of this undertaking: he has established one of these schools in Arragon, and another institution for the improvement of agriculture.

Don Saavedra's Political Emblems, for the first time translated, by M. Barthelemy, from the Spanish into the French, is in the press at Paris.

This work, embellished with 108 engravings, will form three volumes in octavo, making 1700 pages. This celebrated author, justly called the Spanish Tacitus, was ambassador to different courts of Europe thirty years, and member of the supreme council of the Indies. The first edition of his work, which has been reprinted in most of the European languages, appeared in 1640.

Don Pedro de Escala has recently completed his Universal Traveller, in 45 volumes. It is compiled from the best voyages and travels in all countries. The same author is now engaged with Travels in Spain.

Sweden.

A Grammar of the Russian Language has been published at Stockholm, by Groning; and also a Map of the territory belonging to the Governments of Gothenburg and Bohus, by Baron Hermelin.

Goldsmith's History of Greece has recently been translated in the Swedish language by M. Silverstolfe.

Switzerland.

Muller, the celebrated historiographer of Switzerland, has left Schaffhausen, to take the chair of a Professor at the University of Tubingen, to which he has been induced by the liberal offers of the King of Wirtemberg.

Exertions, it is said, are making to re-establish the ancient Helvetic Literary Society, so famous before the Revolution. Several Swiss have met with this view at Zoffingen; and as their number increases, it is hoped the society will very soon be established upon its ancient footing.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

HAY-MARKET, August, 13.—A new piece, written by Mr. T. Dibdin, called *Errors Excepted*, was performed here this evening. The principal characters are

Frank Woodland.....Mr. Young
Commodore Convoy...Mr. Fawcett
Mr. Convoy.....Ms. Grove
Lawyer Verdict.....Mr. Matthews
Mr. Grumly.....Mr. Waddy
Old Mannerley.....Mr. Chapman
Tom Mannerley.....Mr. De Camp
Gabriel Invoice.....Mr. Carles
Richard.....Mr. Liston
Sylvia.....Mrs. Litchfield
Mrs. Hall.....Mrs. Liston
Betty Barnes.....Mrs. Powell
Fanny Freeman.....Mrs. Gibbs

This comedy is of a more sentimental nature than is customary with this writer, that is, it has more attempts to make us cry; and, as these attempts are as droll as they can be, the play is pure comedy still.

The story exhibits the rascality of a Squire Grumly, who has cheated Francis Woodland out of his hereditary estate; and that of a young highwayman, called Invoice, a pathetic ruffian, who produces a very awful kind of under plot. The author seems to have taken this latter hint from Mr. Sheridan's *Critic*, which talks of a new comedy called the *Reformed Housebreaker*. The dialogue is exquisitely full of puns and flowery speeches: the sudden quirks and delicate monotony of the former, breaking over the flowers of sentiment, remind one of a sheep's bell tinkling through a field of clover.

Mr. Dibdin's new play, in short, is like all his former ones, extremely antique in its idea, loyal in its professions, and uninstructive in its effect. It has all those obtrusive faults which announce a bad writer, and especially the comic writers of the day: it addresses itself to the ears instead of the minds of the audience; its puns are its only humour, because it is easier to produce unexpected assimilations of sound, than original combinations of ideas: it clothes its sentiment with gaudy words, as the ancient sacrificers covered the heavy, uncouth image of *Pan* with flowers; and lastly it begs, both in Prologue and Epilogue, with stale compliments on the nation, for that applause which good writers are content modestly to hope for, rather than to wrest from one by the mere tricks of a pauper. In this strange mixture, indeed, of loyal compliment and petition, our farci-comic writers are like the sturdy beggars that assail one in the street, with "True blue, your Honour! King and country! One small copper to poor Jack!"—Yet, when a critic ventures to remonstrate

with these gentlemen, they turn upon him, like the Spanish beggar, and exclaim, "We ask for your money, and not your advice."

The performers acquitted themselves with credit, and the colouring they gave to their parts will render the play att active, at least for the season. A song of a plaintive burlesque cast was sung by Mrs. Liston. The Epilogue, which turned on the comparison of a house to a ship, was delivered by Mrs. Litchfield, and well received. In fine, the audience seemed generally disposed to comply with the request in the author's Prologue, viz. to

"*Except* his errors, and *accept* his play."

Two new performers have been introduced on the London boards this season at the Hay-market Theatre, viz. Mr. Carr and Mrs. Groves, as *Corporal Foss* and *Miss Lucretia Macnab*, in Mr. Colman's comedy of the *Poor Gentleman*. She was not so vulgar as many of the actresses who represent antiquated belles; though always spirited, and sometimes humourous. But Mr. Carr's manner has been thought too hard and dry for the expression of tenderness and feeling; and his stile of acting did not by any means appear to justify Miss Emily Worthington, the Poor Gentleman's daughter, in saying, "I love that Corporal."

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

NATHANIEL HULME, M. D. F.R.S. *(whose death was announced page* 377, *vol.* VII.) was born at Holm Torp, in Yorkshire, in 1732, and the youngest of eleven children. His brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, of Halifax, taught him the rudiments of medical science; he afterwards became a pupil at Guy's Hospital, and in 1755 entered into the navy in a medical capacity. He settled in London in 1768, and published "Libellus de Natura causa Curationeque Scorbuti," with a proposal for preventing the scurvy in the British navy. In the same year he was elected physician in ordinary to the Lying-in Hospital, which he resigned in 1784. His next publication was a "Treatise on the Puerperal Fever," illustrated by dissections, in which a rational method of cure is proposed, he being the first physician who had considered that disorder as arising chiefly from an inflammation of the intestines and omentum. He was next appointed sole physician to the General Dispensary in Aldersgate-street, instituted in 1770, and one of the first of this kind in this country. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London in 1774, and elected physician to the Charter-house in the same year. In January, 1777, he delivered an oration before the Medical Society of London, of which he was a primary member, and which he published under the title of "Oratio de se Medica cognoscenda et promovenda cui accessit via tuta et jucunda calculum solvendi in vesica avinaria inhærentem, ab historia calculosi hominis confirmata." In 1787, he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, for his treatise on the following prize question:—"Rechercher quelles sont les causes de l'endurciment du tissu cellulaire auquel plusiers Enfans nouveaux nes, sont sujets, et quel doit en etre le traitment, soit preservatif, soit curatif." He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1794. The Philosophical Transactions of 1800 contain his "Experiments and Observations on the Light spontaneously emitted with some degree of permanency from various bodies." In 1801, he communicated another paper to the Royal Society upon the same subject, with some Observations on Solar Light when imbibed by Cantons Phosphorus. The Society of Antiquaries in London elected him a fellow in 1795; and he has furnished their Archæology with an account of a brick brought from the site of ancient Babylon. On the 21st of February, having unfortunately undertaken to examine the top of his house, which had received some sudden damage from the weather, he fell from a considerable height, but survived the accident till the 28th of March, continuing exempt from violent pain, and in a state of mind entirely composed and

resigned. He was interred by his own desire in the burial-ground belonging to the Charter-house. An inscription composed by himself is engraved on a marble tablet over his grave.

MRS. MARTYR (*whose death was announced vol.* VII. *p.* 563.) so many years a favourite with the admirers of sprightly characters in the drama, was originally a Miss Thornton, daughter to a respectable taylor near Holborn, and made her first appearance at Vauxhall. In the following season she appeared at Covent-garden, and made her debut as Rosetta, in Love in a Village; she was received with much applause, and succeeded in several other characters with equal eclat.—In "The Follies of a Day," being a neat breeches figure, she acquired considerable celebrity as the Page. The severest critics allowed her to have an excellent voice, a pretty figure, and a sprightly agreeable face; the only objection to the fame she acquired was, that "she rattled through her parts, and sometimes got applause, very seldom taking the pains to deserve it." Miss Thornton, as is invariably the case with handsome actresses, was soon surrounded by a very long list of beaux; but Capt. Martyr's suit being honourable, him she married. It was not long before her conjugal fidelity was impeached; and in the Green-room her partiality for Messrs. Wild and Mahon was no secret. Mr. Mahon, it is said, boasted of her favours; which, coming to the ears of her husband, terminated in a rupture and some blows in a coffee-room.—A meeting in the field would have followed, but Capt. Martyr considering his antagonist as his inferior, he being a musician, refused to meet him; he was consequently branded as a coward, his wife openly deserted him, and he soon after ended his life and his misfortunes together in the King's Bench, where he was a prisoner for debt. Mr. Wild, the prompter at Covent-garden, afterwards became the patron of Mrs. Martyr; in opposition therefore to the gentle conduct of her husband, he is said to have preached and enforced the doctrine of subordination to her in such a *forcible manner*, as often occasioned a separation between them; Mrs. Martyr, however, always solicited a reconciliation, and lived with this gentleman till, by an accident, *one of his legs* was disabled; she then forsook him. She afterwards cohabited with Mr. Parke, the celebrated *oboe player*, by whom she had a child; having refused settlements by different gentlemen, her *passion*, it was observed, was not one that could be gratified with *money*. As a singer as well as an actress she was never one of the first rate.

Mr. GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY, (*whose death was announced page* 72.) had upwards of forty years supported himself in the character of a public lecturer in this country, and was in his 64th year of his age when he died. He was the son of the celebrated Harry Carey, a successful comic writer in the earlier part of the last century, who though often in great distress, and the author of many convivial and festive songs, never employed his muse in opposition to the interests of morality. It has been long understood that Harry Carey was the author of the tune and words of *God save the King*; this was mentioned by the late Dr. Arnold. No other person has ever laid claim to this popular composition. He was the avowed author of the words and air of the well-known song *Of all the Girls that are so smart*, which Incledon and other singers brought again into vogue. Poor Harry Carey, like many others who have no regular profession, and devote themselves to the Muses, was at last reduced to such distress that he did not wait for Nature to relieve him from the burthen of life, and when he was found dead had only a halfpenny in his pocket. How much is it to be regretted that the man whose song has so often afforded pleasure to loyal and patriotic hearts, and which has at length become the chief national strain, should himself have fallen a victim to poverty and despair! G. S. Carey, who was a posthumous child, inherited the misfortunes of his father, but he inherited also his talents in a great degree, though they took another direction. He inherited too his moral qualities; for though he wrote a vast number of lyric compositions, they are all intended to awaken patriotic, generous, and amiable emotions. He was at first a printer; he attempted the stage early

in life, but did not display such abilities as encouraged him to persevere in theatrical pursuits; but though he went through various vicissitudes of fortune, he always maintained a decent appearance, and supported the character of an honest man. He possessed musical taste and talents that would have raised him to eminence if he had cultivated them with diligence, or had not been obliged "to provide for the day that was passing over his head." His death may be considered as a fortunate event for him, if we may not presume to ascribe it to the kindness of Providence, as the infirmities of age were gathering upon him, and if he had lived much longer, he could not, of course, have subsisted by his talents, but must have sunk into one of the common asylums of misfortune.

The Rev. Mark Noble, in his Biographical History of England, &c. puts this question:—"Was H. Carey the author of the famous song of *God save the King?*" We believe he was; at least if the late George Saville Carey was his son—that song has done essential service to the House of Hanover—was it wise to suffer the son of its composer to die in want?

GEORGE HUTTON, of Deptford, Esq. *(see page 83)* while master of an academy at that place, realized above 20,000l. the greatest part of which he has bequeathed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he received his education. He was uncle to the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Regius Hebrew Professor at Cambridge, and minister of St. James's chapel, at Leith.

COUNT DE WELDEREN, *(whose death was announced page 72)* was the last male of a family whose nobility is so antient that its origin is coeval with the formation of society and states in the middle ages of history; and which, for many centuries back, was seated in the Duchy of Guelder, or Guelderland, which, in after ages, made part of the republic of the united provinces of the Low Countries. In that country, as in many other mixed sovereignties in that part of Europe, the Equestrian Order formed from the most ancient times, a part of the government under their limited sovereigns; and none but families that were noble from time immemorial, and whose nobility was not deriveable from Letters of *Nobilitation*, could be admitted, if otherwise possessed of the necessary qualifications. This privilege was preserved when the Dutchy of Guelder acceded to the confederacy of the United Provinces; and the deceased, when he came of age, became in consequence, in right of his birth, a member of the Equestrian Order; and was, soon after, by the States of that province, appointed one of their deputies to the assembly of the states-general of the United Provinces; in which he continued until the beginning of 1793, when the fabric of that government, the happiness of that country, its prosperity, and its independence, were swallowed up in the torrent of the French revolution.—Count W. was invested with several places of trust and dignity in his own country; and, in 1762, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the States to his Majesty; and, during a residence of eighteen years, gave so many proofs of wisdom, prudence, conciliatory manners, and integrity, in the management of the public business between the two countries, that he soon acquired the esteem of the first characters in the kingdom, and the approbation of the sovereign, who, on several occasions, has been graciously pleased to express the great regard he entertained for that minister. The war, which, by French intrigue, assisted by the patriot party in Holland, broke out towards the latter end of 1780, put an end to his public mission. He succeeded his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, about a twelvemonth before his decease, as Grand Commander of that Order.—Few great men, in public life, have sustained a more consistent character of loyalty and integrity than Count Welderen; from principle and affection he was attached to the ancient constitution of his country, and to the House of Orange; and from them he received, throughout the whole period of their prosperity and adversity, the most undeniable marks of regard and affection, and continued to be their friend to the last. In his private life, as a gentleman, his manners were mild and amiable; his social intercourse full of amenity. He was a warm

friend, an indulgent master, and a tender husband. His father had been ambassador extraordinary to Geo. II. upon his accession, in the year 1727. He was born at the Hague, in Holland, Jan. 19, 1725; and married, in 1759, Anne Whitwell, who had been maid of honour to her Royal Highness the late Princess of Orange, and was sister to the late Lord Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, and of the late Mrs. Griffin, wife of the late William Parker, D.D. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter, who both died infants; his countess died in April, 1796, at the Hague, in her 75th year; when domestic losses (his only brother, a lieutenant-general in the army, and commandant of Maestricht, having, after the fall of that place, died a few weeks before, in his house, where he had taken refuge) added to public misfortunes, prompted him to return to this country, where, both from friends and relations, he met with such unbounded cordiality and friendship as to afford him, in the bitterness of his last years, an abundant source of consolation, which was felt by him, and is recorded here with the most sincere and grateful sensibility. His remains were interred in the New Chapel of St. James's, Tottenham-court-road, on the 19th of June.

The Right Hon. Lady DOWAGER SOUTHAMPTON *(see page 72)* was daughter and co-heiress of Vice-admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B. She was married in 1758, and was left a widow in 1797. Her remains were interred, with those of her noble husband, in St. James's chapel, in the Hampstead road.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

BONAPARTE is returned to Paris. The hero is returned to receive the congratulations of all his subjects. France, which our dull politicians had in their closets blotted out of the map of Europe, now gives the law, and reigns lord paramount. Her emperor left Paris for a year, and in that time what has he not accomplished? The early victories of this wonderful man placed him on a level with the greatest commanders this world has seen: to whom shall we now compare him? The passage of the Alps, and the battle of Marengo; the battle of Austerlitz, and campaign which led to it; the battles of Jena and Friedland, with the concluding conference at Tilsit; these are battles and subversions of kingdoms, that, as long as military glory is the theme of general applause, must elevate the hero of France high above his predecessors in the same career. France formerly adored their grand monarque. A Louis XV. and a Louis XVI. were greeted with acclamations: what must have been those acclamations, those shouts of applause, when the hero returned, after accomplishing what the ambition of Louis XIV. could never conceive. If he is our enemy, we cannot enviously pluck from him his justly acquired laurels. The claims he has on the gratitude of France are undoubted: from the lowest state of confusion he has raised her to the highest pitch of glory.

But is there not something more in these exploits, than the superficial observer acknowledges? This change in the state of Europe, is it not connected with events, which may call the attention of all mankind? Without endeavouring to find the hero in ancient prophecies, as some have done, and we will not say that they have done it injudiciously; without implicitly relying on those who assure us that he is the man on the white clouds in the Revelations, with a golden crown on his head, and a sharp sickle in his hand, to reap the harvest of the earth: without committing ourselves to declare that he is the angel of God, commissioned for high and important purposes, though it is to be noticed that the moral qualities of the agent do not prohibit that epithet being applied to him: whatever he may be, we cannot doubt, that through him Europe has undergone a great change: and, whatever may have been the cost of it, the consequences are such, as will lead the rising generation to estimate themselves and their fellow creatures in a very different manner from what they have been accustomed to do for the last twelve hundred and sixty years.

One circumstance demands peculiar attention. Wherever Bonaparte has gone, religious intolerance has fled before him. Freedom of religion has been established by him at home, and it is made a part of the terms of peace with other nations. Poland had been torn to pieces by religious dissentions. In that country the reformation was carried farther by that eminent body of martyrs, commonly called the Polish brethren, than Luther and Calvin, and their adherents would acknowledge. The Polish brethren hated tyranny over themselves, and they would not tyrannize over others. It is not to be wondered at, that popish zeal and barbarity should plot and accomplish their ruin, and that the Calvinists should rejoice at it; for the Polish brethren abominated the cruelty of Calvin, in the murder of Servetus, as much as if it had been committed by popish priests. The Polish brethren were driven, after suffering extreme hardships, from their country; but their works have enlightened all Europe. The decree of Bonaparte, by which Warsaw is erected into a dutchy, establishes completely the freedom of religion; and the successors of the Polish brethren may now worship without fear or restraint the God of their saviour.

The circumstance of religious freedom springing up from France may justly astonish us. This country had been above all others noted for its cruelty against the protestants. The day of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the edict of Nantz presented scenes, at which humanity shudders. France has nobly wiped away these stigmas, by the freedom in religion which it has not only established in its own dominions, but has introduced into so many other countries on the continent. Spain and Portugal will soon feel the effect of this disposition in Bonaparte; and, as the inquisition has been for some time deprived of much of its authority, we may expect to hear that it is entirely abolished, and all its trumpery of monks and nuns driven away as completely as it has been done in France. The English nation will longer retain the prejudice. We did not reform the calendar, till the shame of ignorance forced us into it; and, though we profess to be protestants, we shall be the last probably to acknowledge that a difference in religious opinions is no reason for a difference in civil rights; and that there is no connection between eating bread and drinking wine in a church with certain ceremonies, disgusting perhaps to the receiver, and the occupancy of a post in the army, or navy, or the law. The Hottentots have an odd ceremony in marriage, which creates the disgust of the civilized European: this rite of eating bread and drinking wine, when forced upon a person, is infinitely more so in the eye of reason; and of its repugnancy to christianity, there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who considers the origin of the institution.

At Paris, Bonaparte has received the heads of all the constituted authorities, and addresses of congratulation from every part of the kingdom. The protestants and the Jews have equally had access to him. What his active spirit has planned, or is planning, it is not easy to conjecture. In his own empire he is patronising every thing, which can be for its benefit. We are now the only power in hostility to him, and he has accepted the mediation of Russia to bring about a reconciliation. What his terms will be, we know not: yet, it is very probable, that they will not be so high as are generally imagined. He who has used his victories so mildly, and restored to the conquered so much more than they had reason to expect, will from mere motives of policy accede to moderate terms with the only nation which presents an obstacle to his wishes.

The restoration of peace to the continent of Europe would be hailed after so many years of tumult as a great blessing: but it is not yet complete, and new wonders threaten its repose. The little opposition made by the chivalrous King of Sweden cannot be of long duration. His doom is fixed. He must quit Pomerania and his German dominions. The Pomeranians will feel not one sentiment of grief at the separation. His conduct in altering their constitution is not forgotten; and his vapouring manifestos, however satisfactory they may be to his supposed high spirit, are no compensation to his German subjects, for the

calamities they have suffered, in consequence of the part which he has taken in the war. Stralsund is still in his possession; but it is closely besieged, and probably before this writing shall appear in public, it will be surrendered to the French. The English troops that went to its relief, and the greater part of the inhabitants will escape to the Isle of Rugen, and there by means of our fleet they may remain for some time in a state of inactive security.

The determination of the King of Sweden to resist to the last, where no hope seems to remain of gaining any thing by the contest, will probably bring upon him more evils than the loss of his German dominions. If we believe the foreign papers, he has added to this another indiscretion, that of entering into a conference with the French general, in which he endeavoured to shake his fidelity to his master. It might be naturally expected, that a king would entertain very strong notions of the hereditary right of his brother kings; but the moment, which he took to expatiate upon them, was assuredly unfavourable to his views. To talk of the right of a Louis XVIII. to the crown of France, now enriched by jewels, purchased by the labours, and fatigues, and cares, and wisdom of an emperor, to a general who was participating in his master's triumphs, and expecting far greater rewards than it was in the power of a King of Sweden to bestow, was completely absurd. The world is not to be gulled by such ridiculous and foolish notions: and as well might Bonaparte attempt to seduce the richest peer in this kingdom from his allegiance to our lawful king, by the offer of the greatest rewards, on the King of Sardinia's coming to the possession of the crown of England, on the pretence of his hereditary right to it, as the King of Sweden gain over a French general to assert the rights of a family which had been set aside by the general voice of the people.

Whilst the King of Sweden is in jeopardy from the arms of the French, his neighbour of Denmark is threatened, and, we fear, is likely to be a sufferer from a new and unexpected enemy. The Crown Prince, as he is called, is the nephew of our king. It is sufficient to mention this, and there will remain no doubt of his personal bravery. We have had frequent occasions of noticing the great prudence and wisdom of this prince, during the confusion that has prevailed in Europe; and we heartily wished, that this kingdom at least might be saved from the horrors of war. We are writing in the moment of anxious suspence, whether the lives of many brave men may have not been sacrificed before an object is obtained, which may be of very great importance to the interests of this country. It is melancholy to think, that the course of events should give a plea of necessity to the measure; but, if it is necessary, we cannot doubt, that every precaution has been taken to make this measure as little injurious as possible to the country, which circumstances may have forced us to treat in a hostile manner.

The destination of our expedition to the Baltic is now well known. The propriety of the measure will be differently appreciated in this island, and on the continent. In consequence of the treaties between the magnanimous Alexander of Russia and Bonaparte, the designs against this country appear to be of a very dangerous nature; and not only our exclusion from the Baltic, but the employment of the fleets of the northern powers against us was to be apprehended. In this case, what were we to do? Were we to remain quiet, till Bonaparte had completed his plans, and was prepared to attack us with a naval force? Or were we to obtain possession of these fleets ourselves, to prevent the foes from making use of them? But these fleets belong to friendly powers. Denmark has been neutral during the whole war; but a treaty of peace and commerce subsists between us. Are we without any provocation on the part of Denmark, and merely from our own apprehensions of an expected danger, to treat that country as a foe, seize its fleets, and run the risque of shedding the blood of the inhabitants in a conflict, in which they will think that they are standing up only in their self-defence, and in defending the honour and dearest interests of their country.

The dilemma is difficult; and it is

out of the line of common politics. The authority of a Mr. Vattel, or a Mr. Van Groetz, commonly called Grotius, is of no avail in a case like this. The right of the strongest will prevail; and, if we are not successful, no arguments that we can urge will satisfy the country which we have invaded. Our expedition sailed for the Baltic, and by the last intelligence it has completely surrounded the island of Zealand. An interview has taken place between the Crown Prince and our minister. The Prince is determined. He is not at war with us; he desires not to be at war with us; but he will resist any hostile attack, and consider him, whosoever he may be, as an enemy, who lands with an hostile intention on his country. The prince does not use words only; he is determined to die in the defence of his country. He has found means to get to Copenhagen: the country receives him with enthusiasm: and we have no reason to expect that the fleet shall be surrendered without a conflict.

What a strange eventful history will posterity read of these times. England was to be the great deliverer of Europe. Against whom then have her most powerful expeditions been directed? At the moment that Bonaparte has completely subdued the continent, the force of our arms is turned against a neutral power. If we succeed, Bonaparte will not feel the blow: if we are foiled, how will he triumph over us! The Danes have not forgotten our former expedition against Copenhagen: they cry out upon our countrymen, whom business carries to their coasts — Cowardly Englishmen! why do you not fight the French — why do you attack by surprise poor Spaniards and Danes, who are not in the condition to resist you?

If the Danes, from vexation, may use such expressions, the Russians can scarcely be entitled to so much compassion from us. Their fleet, it is to be apprehended, may form as dangerous a resource for Bonaparte, as that of the Danes; and, on the completion of the business at Zealand, we may naturally expect that Cronstedt will be the next object of our expedition, now increased by the addition of the Danish fleet. In this case the Russians will, we fear, be more averse to our measures, and the effect of them on the intercourse between the two countries is very alarming. We know what our countrymen suffered from the late emperor: the magnanimous Alexander may resent an insult, as he would term it, in the same manner; and our countrymen may have a chance of visiting the interior of Siberia. What have been the secret articles between the two Emperors, we cannot tell; but all accounts lead us to believe, that our countrymen are not in the same favoured state that they used to be.— The events of this summer will determine whether Russia shall continue to be our ally or in hostilities with us.

Prussia is beginning to arrange its affairs. The sovereign has written a very affectionate letter to the subjects whom he has lost. The regrets on his part we cannot doubt: whether his late subjects will participate in them, is another question. The fable of the ass loaded with paniers is particularly applicable to them; and it cannot be a matter very much lamented by them that their allegiance is transferred from one prince of Germany to another. The Westphalians will perhaps rejoice, that they now have a king of their own; and may expect that their barren sands may be improved by their new sovereign. The new king of Westphalia has not yet fixed on his royal residence; though Hanover is determined, it is said, to make part of his new dominions. The rest of the states of Germany are fully occupied in recognizing their new sovereigns and their new subjects; but it will be some time before the new arrangements can be completely ascertained, and we may see under one aspect the condition of Germany. The loss of its petty princes will be a great benefit.

Austria had, previously to the conference at Tilsit, offered her mediation to the powers at war. It has been accepted, either conditionally or not, by all; but the battle of Friedland will place Bonaparte in the condition of demanding that a separate peace should be made between us and France, and in his treaties with Russia we are allowed a month to accept the mediation of Russia. It is not unlikely, that the peace which is to esta-

blish the general tranquillity of Europe, will still be managed under the mediation of Austria. She is not likely assuredly to enter into new wars, and negociation may give her some new territory to be stripped from the Turks.

Nothing has as yet transpired respecting the feelings of Turkey on the late peace. It must put an end to hostilities between Turkey and Russia; but the arrangements may require some time. We cannot doubt that Turkey must be a loser by them; and it is generally thought that Greece will have a king. Indeed Bonaparte is determined to wipe off every stigma attached to his name, as having been once a Jacobin. His fondness for regal government is so strong, that he will not permit a republic to exist. Even Switzerland, it is said, is to be a kingdom; and there cannot be a doubt that persons will easily be found to ascend the new throne, and convince the Swiss of the great excellence of a regal over a republican government.

Spain and Portugal seem to be quite passive in this new order of things.—Apprehensions for the safety of the latter are great; and it is even said, that an army of French is prepared to take possession of it, and re-unite it to Spain. The policy of such a conduct may be called in question. At present, Portugal is tributary to Bonaparte, and the tribute is paid by us. If the tribute is increased, an additional duty will be put by the government of Portugal on their wines; but, if the country is taken by the French, there may be more difficulty in collecting the income. So far is certain, that our merchants continue their trade in the usual manner, and preparations are making, as usual, for the purchases of the produce of the ensuing vintage.

If we have little reason to be pleased with the aspect of affairs on the continent of Europe, the western shores of the Atlantic afford us slender hopes of consolation. The unfortunate affair, which has created such an alarm in America, is not so easily settled. We have fired into an American frigate, seized some men in it, and left her to regain the port whence she came. In retaliation, America has forbid our ships of war access to her shores: but she has not declared war against us, nor have we followed up the blow. Our fleet is still upon the coast, and messages have passed between the commander of our squadron and the magistrates of Norfolk. It is evidently not for the interest of either country that a rupture should take place: for, on the one hand, America would lose all the advantages of commerce; and, on the other, England would be deprived of a great market for her manufactures and commodities. Negociations and explanations will take place; and, unless America should rise in her demands, from the troubled state of Europe, it is not improbable that a good understanding will again take place between the two countries. It is against our men of war only that the prohibition of supplying their wants has taken place; our merchantmen have still free access to the ports of the United States, and commerce is unshackled. It will depend on the intercourse between the cabinets of Washington and St. James's, whether hostilities should follow the blow that has been struck: the populace of America feel it with indignation, but the wiser part of the community, not having such wild sentiments of honour as are entertained in Europe, it is probable that there will be open room for reconciliation.

In South America, our success is not so certain as we had at first reason to expect. The imprudent conduct of our first expedition to Buenos Ayres has had two bad effects: first, it has alienated the Spaniards, who might have rejoiced in our assistance to shake off the yoke of the mother country; and it has, in a great measure, taken off the impression which had originally been made of our courage, our power, and our discipline. Our army has suffered greatly at Monte Video; the Spaniards are incessantly upon the alert. It is not certain that we have taken Buenos Ayres; and it is doubtful, if we have done it, whether we have sufficient troops to keep possession of the country.

Such being the situation of affairs abroad, it is well, that at home we have no subject of disquiet. The parliament is prorogued, and the whole management of the cards is with his

Majesty's ministers. It is believed, that an intercourse has taken place between them and the French government. The proffered mediation of Austria, and the mediation of Russia from the treaty of Tilsit, would naturally lead to it: what has been the result, we shall probably learn first from the French papers. Bonaparte will doubtless be glad to have his arrangements in Germany ratified by us; but such are his pretensions, respecting the freedom of the sea, that it is very doubtful whether they can be brought into any tolerable shape of negociation. We must, in a time like this, be firm, and be careful of surrendering on vain expectations any of our privileges. Ireland, notwithstanding the severity of the late bills, has manifested no spirit of confusion; and we can see no reason for their having been past from the present state of affairs in that country: but we must bow to the superior means of information possessed by those in power, especially when it has not only not been contradicted, but even supported by the members of opposition from that country.

A trifling circumstance has lately taken place, which makes some noise in the higher circles, and corroborates our opinion of the proceedings of a society which we have frequently noticed. The Society for the Suppression of Vice, as it calls itself, has, in its search after vice, found out in a house that has been erected above thirty years, something to shew its zeal and activity. The house was built by a very eminent architect, and by way of ornament he placed three medallions in the front. Long had been these medallions unnoticed by the generality of people; and to men of taste, only bringing to their minds what they had seen on a most magnificent antique vase. The subject was perfectly innocent,—a procession of Bacchanals with their Thyrsi; and there might be about half a dozen figures, men and women. The depraved and abominable taste of the Society for the Suppression of Vice here figured to their imagination, what the medallion never was intended to, nor could, suggest, and what we shall abstain from mentioning. They wrote to the gentleman of the house a most insolent letter, and expected, that, upon the intimation of their sentiments, he should remove the offensive medallion. The gentleman, however, was not in the humour to be dictated to by such a set of fanatics. He answered their letter with becoming spirit, pointing out to them their ignorance, impudence, and folly. His letter for some time was circulated, and much approved of in private, and afterwards found its way into the newspapers. The society has published a vindication of its conduct, in which we cannot discover the remorse which they ought to feel upon such an occasion. The example of this gentleman will, however, we hope, have a due effect; and, if the lower classes are doomed for some time longer to bear the insults of the spies and informers of this self-created inquisition, there will be a rising spirit of enquiry to pierce through the veil, which covers the proceedings of this body, and a determination to prevent it in future from breaking in upon the peace and comfort of the public.

This conduct in the Society for the Suppression of Vice puts us in mind of a similar thing that happened to a society of the same nature in Moscow, some years ago:—A surgeon was playing upon the flute one day, in a room, with a door opening to the surgery, in which was a skeleton, suspended almost opposite to him, and near the window that looked into the street. A spy of the society passing by at that time, was first struck with the music, and then with the motions of the skeleton, which was agitated by the wind of the window. Off he ran to the attorney, who was secretary to the society, and both went to a stock-broker, a zealous member; and it was agreed upon, that this was a good thing to bring the society into repute. They came to the surgeon's, who was amusing himself, as he thought, very innocently, and not heeding the gathering crowd, which the three members of the vice society were collecting: and it wanted very little art to persuade the ignorant multitude that the poor surgeon was a wizard, who made the skeleton dance to the sound of his flute. In an instant their passions were up: they dash into the house, tear the poor musician to

pieces, break his flute and his skeleton, pull the house to the ground, and the three members of the vice society retire in grand triumph, on the good deed they had done; and to draw up a report on the infamous conduct of those wicked men, who play on the flute to dancing skeletons.

In the House of Commons, the debates had little interest; the public took little or no concern in them.—The ministers had in the preceding month obtained a decisive victory over their opponents; and their measures were now voted with just as great a majority as the exact opposite to them would have been done if the late ministry had retained their places. Among some important transactions we may notice the remuneration of Dr. Jenner, for his labours in the cause of Vaccination, in which all parties agreed;—Whitbread's parochial poor bill, which was too easily permitted to pass the House of Commons, but very properly stopped in the House of Lords;—the Reversionary Place Bill, which met with a similar fate, but not on so good grounds, in the same house;—Sheridan's notice of his Public-house Bill, a measure, which has been long called for to screen the honest publican from the party spirit of justices of the peace;—the Irish Insurrection Bill;—Sheridan's famous speech on the state of Ireland;—and a circumstance of breach of privilege, which may lead to the correction of abuses in the issuing of writs for a new election for members of parliament.

Mr. Whitbread had, in the last parliament, brought in a terribly long bill, embracing a vast variety of objects respecting the poor. This bill he cut down to less size, and introduced it into the house under the name of a Bill for the Education of the Poor. On the 22d of July, the House of Commons went into a committee upon it; for, on the introduction of the bill, Mr. Whitbread had made a long common-place speech on the advantages of education, and the necessity there was to compel the parishes to educate their poor. In the committee, Mr. S. Bourne made a very material alteration in the bill, and what, in fact, destroyed, and very properly, the whole of Mr. Whitbread's fine-spun theory. He disapproved entirely of compulsion, and moved that it should be lawful only for the churchwardens, parish officers, &c. to erect schools, and provide masters, on their conviction of the necessity or propriety of such a measure for the good of the parish. Mr. S. Bourne noticed also, that several petitions had been presented against, but not one in favour of, the bill.

Mr. H. Browne agreed in this opinion; and, giving Mr. Whitbread all credit for his humane and enlightened designs, thought it more adviseable for the present, to leave the consideration of the system to those who were most likely to be affected by it. Mr. Wilberforce conceived that a measure of this importance could be brought about only by slow degrees; and wished, for the present, that it might be postponed. Mr. Whitbread did not see the matter in the same point of view; and stated, that he wished only that the southern and western parts of the kingdom should be put in as favourable a situation as the northern. Sir J. Newport hoped, that, if the bill was to extend to Ireland, the system of education would be conducted on the most enlightened and liberal principles of toleration. Mr. G. Rose apprehended that many obstacles would arise in the execution of the plan, from the difficulty of prevailing on parents to give up so much time for education, which must be taken from the laborious pursuits, necessary to assure a livelihood to the family. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was for the amendment; and hinted that the bill might be improved by the experience and observations of members in the interval which would take place between this and the next session of parliament.

Mr. Whitbread declared himself to be favourable to a liberal interpretation of the word toleration; and had therefore provided a clause, that the children should be taken to church only, if they were not taken to some other place of worship by their parents or other proper person. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that religious instruction should form a part of education. After more desultory conversation, the amendment was voted for, there being in its

favour 35, against it 12; the small number of persons in the house shewing how little interest the members in general took in the measure.

On Aug. 5, the report of the committee on the bill was taken into consideration, when Mr. Giddy expressed his dread of the danger of corrupting the minds of the poor, by inflammatory publications, as soon as they were enabled to read them. Mr. W. Smith, on the contrary, was without any such fear on the effect of education, and was for expanding that intellect, which he could not do away if he would, and which he would not if he could. Mr. P. Carew was clear that this scheme would not diminish the poor rates; and he objected to the preamble, as far as it related to the example of Scotland, about which we had not the requisite information. The advantages of Scotland might proceed from the attention of the clergy, and other causes, distinct from their education in parish schools. Mr. Windham observed, that different people were apt to mistake the effect for the cause. The education of the Scotch might be owing to their character, and not their character to their education; and, as to teaching the poor to read, it should be recollected that there was as much bad reading as good. Mr. Whitbread could not consent to alter the preamble, and was surprised that so learned a man as Mr. Windham should object to the communication of learning. With respect to the Scotch, he begged to refer for their character before the schools to one of their own authors, Fletcher, who stated them to be thieves, robbers, drunkards, vagabonds, and miscreants of the worst description. The change in their manners was attributed by the Lord Advocate to their schools.

Sir T. Turton did not allow that sufficient information was before the house on the state of Scotland: he did not object to the poor being instructed, but was convinced that the bill would be a dead letter on the statute book. Mr. Wilberforce expressed his gratitude to heaven for the rational powers and capabilities of instruction given to him, and our object ought to be to augment, not to extinguish this glory of our nature. Mr. Grattan was of opinion, that Scotland was the most literary part of these kingdoms; but would not allow that Ireland was illiterate. He was a friend to the bill and its preamble. After much desultory conversation the preamble was voted for, and there were for it 33, against it 28, and then the bill was read for the third time and passed.

On August the 12th, Lord Holland moved the commitment of the bill in the House of Lords, against which Lord Hawkesbury objected, that the preamble was nonsense; and he would not allow that there was less virtue and morality in England than in Scotland. So many other amendments also were necessary in the bill, that it was impossible to get through it this session, and he therefore moved for postponing the farther consideration of it for three months. Lord Holland allowed that some amendments might be made, but lamented that so evident an intention appeared of dismissing the subject. Lord Redesdale contended, that the education of the poor ought to be in the hands of the established church, and this was not sufficiently provided for in the bill. Too great a power also was given to the majority of the inhabitants of a parish; and he denied that the country wished for the bill, as, on the contrary, there was a general apprehension that it would be pernicious. The Lord Chancellor thought the bill very defective, and likely to lead to endless parish disputes and Chancery suits. The Archbishop of Canterbury did not oppose the principle of the bill, but thought that there was not time for a sufficient discussion of its very important contents. It was indeed a libel on the inhabitants of the southern parts of the kingdom, where so many schools were already established. He had turned his attention to these schools, and should be enabled shortly to lay before the house such information as might excite surprise, on the extent to which the education of the poor had proceeded. He objected to that part which left the school out of the control of the diocesan, and to the words right instruction, which conveyed no distinct meaning. Lord Stanhope protested against the confinement of education to the members of the church; and as to the nonsense of the preamble, that was no uncommon thing in

acts of parliament. The motion for considering the bill three months hence was carried; and, without doubt, something decisive on this subject will take place next session.

At a time, when our enemy is boasting of his unbounded zeal for religious toleration, it would be unjust to be silent on the generous acts of this nation towards the Catholics. Mr. Foster brought in a bill for the support of Maynooth College, a college established in Ireland for the education of catholic priests. For this purpose, he proposed that the sum of 13,000l. should be granted for buildings, &c. from January 1807 to January 1808. Mr. H. Browne conceived it to be a great anomaly to instruct others in a religion different from our own. If the Roman catholic interest had been put to the expense for their own religion, he could not so much object to their having a college, but the propriety of maintaining one at the protestant expense was to him by no means apparent. Mr. Windham replied, that the question was, whether it was better to have the popish religion, or no religion at all? for the people were determined to have their own religion or none. We were next to consider, whether it was better to have priests educated at home or abroad? In consequence of our popery laws, we had degraded the people, and the continuance of the cry of No Popery would only sink them farther into barbarity. Mr. Parnell read to the house extracts from a popish common-prayer book, which was read by all the poor, and expressly denied the tenets, which the ignorance or prejudice of protestants too often ascribes to their brethren of the catholic persuasion. Mr. Windham observed, that the similarity between the two churches of Rome and England was striking. We kept as near the catholics as could be supposed. They had every principle which we professed: we happily did not profess the whole of their doctrines. Mr. W. Smith did not doubt, that it was most advantageous to the country to educate the catholic priests at home, and he willingly acceded to the belief that the catholics maintained the sentiments ascribed to them in their prayer-books.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated the idea, that he wished to withhold instruction from the catholics: yet he could not but look with a jealous eye on so distinguished a mark of public favour towards them. He had opposed this grant in the last parliament, but was unwilling to do it now, lest his opposition might be construed into spleen, by making this the only exception to the grants of the last parliament. Was it, however, prudent to double the number of popish priests educated at the college? Was this the way to extend the protestant religion in that country? Only a hundred protestant clergymen were there educated annually, and they proposed to educate four times that number of popish priests. If the establishment was thus to be encreased, government ought, he thought, to have some hold on it, in some shape or another, that they might at least know that they were not nourishing in their bosom a society of Jesuits. Lord H. Petty contended for the necessity of the measure, and ridiculed the idea of allowing such a seminary, and then compelling the priesthood to allow our system of education. The college was sufficiently under the controul of government, as the act required that the college should be visited once in five years by five visitors, among whom were necessarily the Lord High Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The comparative statement of the two endowments was not placed in the proper light. Trinity College, Dublin, was one of the richest endowments in the world; but were it not so, that was no reason that the interest of the catholics should be wholly neglected.

Mr. Foster, member for the university of Dublin, approved of the erection of Maynooth College, as an excellent substitute for that at St. Omer. The propriety of doubling that establishment might be called in question. The excellent system of education, established in Trinity College, Dublin, had induced many catholics to send their sons to that college. Its religious moderation was well known, and had been eminently displayed during the late cry. It was a protestant garrison in a land of catholics; but it would not join in any unfair cry

against that body, and by the prudence of this system it would greatly assist in removing religious animosity. Mr. Dillon read a statement of sinecure livings in Ireland, by which it appeared that the catholics paid one-tenth of their property to the clergy for doing nothing, and he recommended to the house to take the state of tithes into their consideration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the house, that the attention of government would be early directed to the state of glebe houses and sinecure livings. A measure would be introduced for reducing the opulent livings, and out of their abundance making an allowance for poorer curates. He regretted much, that the late government had not paid more attention to the church of Ireland.

The last sentiment roused up Lord Howick, who totally denied the charge brought against the late government, which he challenged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to prove, and adverting to the conduct of Mr. Foster, in bringing in the bill without proper documents, he charged him with levity. Mr. Foster retorted upon the noble lord, that in charging him with levity his lordship had shewn both levity and ignorance. Colonel Barry was against the continuance of such a grant in future, and disapproved of the wanton and unprovoked asperity of the noble lord. Dr. Duigenan denied that the late administration had been attentive to the interest of the protestant religion in Ireland. So far from it, they had resisted a bill, introduced by him, to enforce the residence of the clergy, with the approbation of several archbishops and bishops. Lord Howick would not allow this to be any proof, as they might have the utmost regard for the protestant religion without entering into the doctor's views. Mr. Grattan was for the measure, which was agreed to; and thus the catholics cannot complain of a nation, which contributes so much more to the support of their religion, than it does for that branch of the protestant religion, which is not so repugnant to the established church, and so numerous in this country. The methodists require nothing from the state; and the privilege of erecting a college seems to be as much as dissenters of any kind can desire, or sound policy approve.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

VAUXHALL SONGS.—1807.

1. COME Jockey, sweet Jockey; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.

2. The Squeeze of the Hand; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.

3. He's gone away from me; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.

4. Beneath the Weeping Willow; sung by Mrs. Bland—Hook, 1s.

5. The Cottage that stands by the sea; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.

6. Catch me if you can; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.

7. Never try him; sung by Mrs. Margerum—Hook, 1s.

8. The Rights of Election; sung by Mrs. Franklin—Hook, 1s.

9. Mary of the Dale; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.

10. Ye brave jolly Sportsmen; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.

11. The Young Gypsey has conquered my Heart; sung by Mr. Gibbon—Hook, 1s.

12. O I am the Boy to be easy; sung by Mr. Dignum—Hook, 1s.

13. Long time I've courted you, Miss; a comic Duet, sung by Mrs. Bland and Mr. Dignum—Hook, 1s.

"In days of yore," when Vauxhall presented us with "Give me Wine, rosy wine," "Lash'd to the Helm," "Hark, hark! from the Woodlands," "Death of Robin Gray," &c. &c. the musical world looked as eagerly for the songs sung at that most fascinating place of public amusement, as it now does for an opera from Shield, or the debut of a new singer just imported from Italy. But for some seasons past, the very name of Vauxhall appearing upon the face of a song, has been deemed sufficient to stamp it as worthless. How is this to be accounted for? it will be asked; since the same composer who presided then, still retains his situation. Perhaps it may be attributed in part to public

caprice; but much more we think, to the want of judgment in the managers, in permitting (as they have done latterly) their *singers* to introduce songs, composed by any *Jack-a-dandy music-master*, or *fiddler in a theatre*, who has the means of bribing their venality; though the *words* of them be an insult to common sense, and the *music* betray the grossest ignorance of the elements of the science. And yet the authors of which, are not ashamed to be seen nightly under the orchestra, vehemently applauding and encoring the compositions of their own stupid brains.

It will perhaps be said, that some of the late songs of Mr. Hook's, to whom, at least, we cannot impute *ignorance* of the science, are nevertheless of the most contemptible description. This we admit, and we have accordingly, on former occasions, reluctantly bestowed censure upon them. We say reluctantly, because we know of no modern composer who has produced a greater number of deservedly popular ballads than has Mr. Hook. But if he will, through carelessness, condescend to place himself upon a level with such wretched scribblers as we have noticed above, he must be content to share their censure. We are aware that the managers of Vauxhall Gardens, having thrown open their orchestra for the admission of any trash, that an avaricious singer may be bribed to introduce, must be highly mortifying to a man of Genius, who has presided at that orchestra for nearly thirty years: yet surely it cannot be accepted as an apology for his reducing *himself* to the level of the authors of such trash.

We have been led to make these observations from feelings of real regret, that a place, from whence have issued, formerly, some of our best English songs, should have been suffered latterly to issue many that would disgrace even Bartholomew Fair. And we most sincerely hope, that in future the managers will not (from a mistaken liberality) suffer such stupid effusions to be foisted upon the public under the name of "Vauxhall Songs," as have for several seasons past disgraced that title.

We now come to speak of the songs of the present season: and it affords us sincere pleasure to say, that taking them as a collection, we consider them much the best that Vauxhall has produced for several years. The two, however, which seem least deserving of our commendation are, "Never try him" and "The Young Gypsey has conquered my Heart." In the symphony of the former, there is a shew of labour and modulation, that, as an introduction to simple comic ballad, appears almost as ridiculous to us, as a parson in full canonicals dancing a horupipe. The latter is a collection of as common-place passages as we ever saw, put together for the purpose of patching up a *new* song. "Come Jockey," "Catch me if you can," and "O I am the Boy to be easy," are very lively pleasing ballads of the *comic*, as are the "Cottage that stands by the Sea," and "Beneath the weeping Willow," of the *serious* cast. But the three upon which we can bestow our most unqualified praise, are, "*The Squeeze of the Hand*," "*Mary of the Dale*," and "*He's gone away from me*." The first is remarkable for an uncommonly tasteful symphony, and an originality in the melody, rarely to be met with in modern songs. The second is distinguished by a singularly elegant accompaniment; and "He's gone away from me" is a ballad as beautifully simple and plaintive, as ever came under our notice. T.

"*The Favourite Dance in the Wood Dæmon*," as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte. By J. Monro. 1s.

This rondo is from the pen of the author of "*Le Retour de l'Eté*," and to those who are in possession of that elegant and ingenious Divertimento, we need not say one word more in its recommendation. T.

"*Peter the Great*,"—An Opera. The Words by Mr. Cherry: the Music by Mr. Jouve.

This opera is produced by the author of that pleasing melo-drama "Valentine and Orson," and in our opinion does him infinite credit. In "Peter the Great" Mr. Jouve has evinced as much taste as science, and we were glad to see such music as

well received by the public, most of the songs being encored.

We think the managers did not do justice to it, in not having it given out for the next night (as is usual upon such occasions) for it was certainly throwing cold water upon it after its warm reception. Incledon, Munden, Bellamy, and Mrs. Kemble, did ample justice to their songs: and we have no doubt, but that with their exertions, and the addition of two or three well painted new scenes, that this opera will prove very productive to the theatre next season.

CENSOR.

Mr. Barthelemon is about to publish by subscription an elegant collection of genuine Welch Airs, decyphered from a manuscript in the original notational characters selected from the book of Gwylin Penlyn, who was admitted a Doctor of Music at the Congress of the Bards, held at Carwys in 1567, by order of Queen Elizabeth.

Musical Phenomenon.

CASIMIR BACCHER, a boy who has astonished all Paris by his performances on the harp, has just arrived in this country. His taste, skill, and knowledge, have excited surprise and admiration in the best judges and most able performers. As this extraordinary boy is under the patronage of some persons of distinction in this country, it is not certain that he will be permitted to exert his talents in public.

On account of the length of the correspondence between Mr. Barthelemon and Mr. Hawkins, we are under the necessity of postponing several articles till next month.

To the Editor of the Apollonian Critic.

SIR, July 23d, 1807.

IT was not till last night that I knew of Mr. Barthelemon's having published, in your department of the Universal Magazine for May last, a letter desiring Mr. Pratt to put certain queries to me concerning the Claviole, and report my answers through the same respectable medium.

Not having heard from Mr. Pratt on the subject, I presume he is unacquainted with the publication, and as I always prefer the simplest way of effecting a purpose, I think it best to come forward myself, giving a short account of the affair, and laying before your readers some documents, to shew that Mr. Barthelemon ought not to persist in claiming a share of the profits which may arise from the Claviole.

I am well aware, Sir, that this is not a subject interesting to the public, but, as Mr. Barthelemon has improperly brought the thing before your readers, by writing, or consenting to the writing of the paragraph in your 6th volume, which induced Mr. Pratt to undertake my vindication, and Mr. Barthelemon's reply to Mr. Pratt, containing queries already fully answered in private, I am compelled in my own defence to meet him on the same ground.

Understanding some time before the Claviole was made public, that Mr. Barthelemon declared himself the inventor of it, I wrote the following letter:

"MY DEAR FRIEND, June 22d, 1805.

"As I should miserably deplore any event that would lessen the affectionate intercourse which has so long subsisted between us, I feel it my duty to guard as much as I can against every possible breach of friendship.

"I shall shortly bring before the public the musical instrument which was the subject of conversation betwixt you and me before I went to America.

"As my memory does not furnish me with any particular hints you gave me in that conversation, and as I at present believe the invention was original with myself, it appears prudent that we should have a clear understanding before the instrument is made public, and for that purpose I see no way so proper, as for you to commit to writing the particular ideas you think you communicated to me, and lodge the paper in the hands of some person, who will produce it when the instrument is finished; this will prevent any misunderstanding. Wishing you all happiness,

I remain, your affectionate friend,

JOHN J. HAWKINS,

Mr. Barthelemon. No 4, Dalby Terrace, City Road.

Mr. Barthelemon immediately lodged a sealed paper with a mutual friend.

In February 1806, having a Claviole nearly completed, I proposed to Mr. Barthelemon that we should choose seven gentlemen to open the paper, and compare his description with my invention, and terminate the dispute between us. The seven were chosen without any difficulty, all his particular friends as well as mine; they met on the 18th of that month, and opened the paper; it did not contain a description of any mechanical contrivance, but merely stated that he had desired I would turn my attention to inventing "an instrument with gut strings and a bow, which should have the effect of duets for violins, tenor and violin, tenor and bass, or of a trio, two violins and a bass, or even of a quartett."

The gentlemen *unanimously* decided that Mr. Barthelemon had not assisted me in contriving the Claviole.

Seeing Mr. Barthelemon much hurt at the result of the meeting, I immediately addressed him as follows.

"My Dear Friend, "No. 4, Dalby Terrace, Feb. 18th, 1806.

"The great anxiety I suffer in consequence of your feelings being hurt at the decision of our good friends this evening, induces me to endeavour at quieting your unpleasant sensations, by convincing you that your claim of profit from the Claviole is unjust; I do not mean that it is intentionally unjust on your part, for I am very certain you would not do a single act, unless you thought it perfectly right; I know therefore, that in order to make you abandon your claim, I have nothing more to do than to convince you it is unjust.

"You acknowledged to the friends this evening, that you did not tell me *how* the instrument was to be made, but left that for me to contrive; you said you only gave me the first idea.

"That you gave me the *first* idea I cannot positively contradict, although I believe to the contrary, for to the best of my recollection, it was the hurdy-gurdy which gave me the first idea; I remember very well on hearing one of them played, being particularly struck with the possibility of making a very grand instrument on similar principles, and I believe this was a considerable time before your conversation with me, at which conversation it is very possible I did not say I had such a thing in view, because in many instances, when a thing has been mentioned to me as new, I have omitted to say that I had before thought of the same, lest I should appear vain.

"But waving the point of your giving me the first idea, since I am not quite certain, the whole will depend upon this consideration, *Was the idea then new?* That you thought it new I do not in the least dispute, but that *it was not new to the world*, there is abundant evidence to prove.

"Your conversation with me was in the year 1794; Merlin's vocal harp was exhibited in 1789; this instrument is exactly on your idea, that is, it is made with catgut strings, a rosined bow, and played on with finger keys.

"The lyrachord was made in the early part of the last, or in the preceding century; a particular description of which, is in Martin's Philosophy; it is described as having gut strings, rosined bows, and played on with finger keys; precisely your idea.

"The hurdy gurdy, in use perhaps for ages, is also on the same idea.

"A *complete* instrument on this idea, has been the grand desideratum of mechanical musicians for centuries past; they saw the defects of those already made, but did not hit on the mode of remedying them. The tones of the hurdy gurdy were too harsh, by reason of the bow being of wood: the machinery of the lyrachord was too complicated, on account of having a separate bow to each string; and the vocal harp wanted staccato effect, because its bow of silk was too long and elastic.

"But all these instruments are upon the very idea you mentioned to me; your idea was therefore an *old* one, and consequently could not be patented in any country; for *novelty* is one of the most essential prerequisites of every invention to be patented; and as the thing could not be patented, it could not be of any advantage to me; since every person has an equal right to make instruments on that principle.

"Now, if I cannot obtain any advantage from your idea, it is unjust to expect a profit from me, on account of my taking a patent for an instrument to produce the desired effect in a new manner; and for which also five hundred people may obtain as many different patents, provided they can produce the effect in 500 different ways. A man cannot take a patent for making organs, but he may obtain one for a *new mode* of making organs. I could not get a patent for making instruments with gut strings, rosined bows, and played on with finger keys, because that had been done before; but my patent was granted to me for a *new mode* of making a bow with horse hair, to draw

tones from gut strings, acted on by finger keys; in inventing this mode, my conscience will not permit me to say, that I received the least hint from you or any man living.

"At least twenty different people, at various times, have mentioned to me their wish, that I would turn my attention to the contriving an instrument which would produce the effect of violins, tenors, and basses; this was precisely what you did: now, if on this account I ought to allow you a profit, I am equally bound to give all the rest the same allowance; what then will be my reward for the immense labour and expense I have been at in bringing this thing to perfection? What will be left for me after making a dividend of profit to twenty-one persons?

"I had given up the pursuit after several expensive and fruitless experiments; and should perhaps never have tried further, but for the reiterated recommendations of my friends in America: I have already expended upwards of 1000l. in experiments on the instrument, and cannot reasonably hope to bring it properly before the public for sale, with less than 300l. more. How can I expect a return of these expenses, if I divide my profit without receiving any valuable consideration.

"Now my dear friend, I think you must by this time be convinced that your claim is unjust, and that you ought to give it up. It will be most painful to me to meet you in any other character than that of an affectionate friend, and I flatter myself such will always be the nature of our intercourse. That you may enjoy every felicity is the sincere wish of

Your real friend,

Mr. Barthelemon. "JOHN J. HAWKINS"

I expected the business would have ended here, but am sorry to find Mr. Barthelemon still persists in his claim, in opposition to the opinion of every one of his friends who know any thing of the subject, and in defiance of every principle of right. I have laboured during the best part of twelve years upon the Claviole, and expended more than 1500l. in bringing it to perfection; and Mr. Barthelemon has not contributed one penny towards it.

For the better enabling Mr. Barthelemon to see the impropriety of his demand, I will suppose a case where the persons are changed, on the ground of the inimitable maxim, "Do as you would be done by."

Mr. Barthelemon, as is well known to the musical world, has very lately brought forward a new Oratorio, which he calls "The Nativity, or Birth of the Messiah." It has been most highly applauded; suppose I had some thirteen or fourteen years since suggested to him the idea of composing such an oratorio, would Mr. Barthelemon think it just that I should now come forward, and demand half the honor and profit consequent on the success of the undertaking? but I should be as much entitled to do so, as he is to the claim he makes.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

No. 79, Great Titchfield Street. JOHN J. HAWKINS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Communication from MR. BURDON arrived too late for insertion in the present Number, but will appear in the next. We were pleased with his polite reception of our private letter.

N'IMPORTE has appropriately fixed the value of his composition by his Signature.

The Poetry of N——y is inadmissible.

"N. M." will see by the insertion of his letter in the present Number, that we approve of it: he will also see that we had already commenced a periodical paper, "The Contemplatist," therefore could not accede to his proposal. Any communications, however, from him, that shall be thought worthy, will be admitted as a number of THE CONTEMPLATIST, or in the other part of the Magazine according to its object.

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In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th July, to the 20th August, 1807.

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Diarrhœa	5
Hydrops	4
Icterus	1
Scrofula	2
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Morbi Infantiles	8
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"A sound mind in a sound body is a short, but full description of a happy state in this world. He that has these two, has little more to wish for; and he that wants either of them, is but little the better for any thing else." LOCKE.

TRUE. But how are these blessings to be preserved or acquired? There is nothing, perhaps, of which mankind are more ignorant. How often do they squander away their health unwittingly, and once lost how often do they pursue courses which as certainly prevent its return.

"Consumption may be regarded as a vast pitfall situated on the high road of life."* "Empiricism is the treacherous hand which, under false pretences, conducts to its margin, and precipitates the fatal descent."† But, unfortunately, it does not stop here: it extends its influence to almost every disease. In the language of empiricism and quackery, each has its *specific* or *infallible remedy*. Believe the pretensions for such *remedies*, and see death disarmed of its powers.

"When the danger is general, admonitory writings cannot be too much multiplied and varied." We would therefore admonish against this general danger—against the empiricism and quackery under which this coun-

* Dr. Beddoes.
† Dr. John Reid.

try so grievously groans. A man's life is not safe for a moment. His credulity may prove his ruin. He purchases the boasted *specific*. It either rushes him headlong into destruction, or lulls him into a fatal security. He trusts in it till all hope concerning him is lost. "For the defect of the artisan, who leaves his work imperfect, can be afterwards supplied. But an unending hand may be vainly applied, in case of omission during sickness, where it is often just as fatal to leave undone what is right, as to do what is wrong. What then shall we think of the defence, which conscious incapacity is so apt to set up by anticipation. *Very simple my advice is; but you may be sure, if it does no good, it can do no harm.* Oh! yes, but if it does no good, it *can* do harm: all possible harm, provided in killing there be harm. It can arrest the rescuing hand, till the silent, but progressive finger of fate move from TIME IS, TO TIME IS NO MORE. There are plenty of occasions on which water-gruel, upon the harmless principle, will do a man's business just as effectually as laurel-water. And what, I pray, does it signify to the killed, whether they come to their end by the saucepan or the still.—To the killer, the difference, we know, is all in all. Yet he who simply thrusts his ignorance between the sick and the means of recovery, will really have done more mischief, inasmuch as he will have more largely accumulated pain upon death. And surely where law cannot interfere, the call is so much louder for public censure. It is by far too unequal a game to be allowed in society, where one party stakes empty professions of good-will against the other's existence.

"Some dozen years ago, how many of us were seized with an invincible loathing against sugar,—because we thought we perceived upon it spots of negro's blood! For the same reason, ought we not to turn with equal aversion from drugs in hands, not tainted with their use? They may in such hands be regarded, without exaggeration, as swords having two edges of unequal sharpness, but both most certainly stained with European blood."*

These reflections have been brought forward, in consequence of the case of a woman who lately made application at the Dispensary. She had been previously seized with complaints in her stomach and bowels, and had applied to a notorious quack, who told her that she possessed in her bowels a *beast* with six legs!!!—which his medicine, of course, would certainly kill. She took it accordingly; but getting worse she was then told that she must swallow nothing except the *medicine*, and that as the *beast* would be thus starved it would be forced to swallow the *remedy*, which would certainly prove its destruction. Be this as it may, the infatuated woman was almost starved herself. She was found stretched upon a bed, pale, wan, and emaciated—reduced to the utmost pitch of poverty of fluids, and leanness of flesh, compatible with the bare existence of life—her stomach rejecting every thing as a consequence of its deranged or weakened condition. In short, she had almost fallen a victim to the scourges of quackery.

In seeking after health, then, how often do mankind pursue courses which tend directly to destroy it? Thus, we see that a sound or an enlightened mind is ever necessary to take care of the body.

J. HERDMAN.

Old Broad Street,
22d August, 1807.

* Beddoes.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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SALE *of the* KING'S SPANISH SHEEP, *at Kew, with Observations, by a Gentleman Farmer.—For the previous Sales, see Vol. VI. p.* 172.

THE last year's sale was distinguished by a considerable reduction of price, for which various concurring reasons were assigned, but it was then most clear, and the present sale has confirmed it, that its decline in the quality or reputation of the article, was not among those reasons. In fact, the reputation of Merino sheep, and of the Spanish cross, is

now making its progress throughout the island, with rapid strides; it is no longer a matter of speculation; yet the Merino breed is not so far multiplied, as for plenty to produce cheapness, and the reduced prices of last year, have most probably acted as a stimulus to the increase of purchasers in the present. The superior size and quality, too, of the stock exposed to sale this year, must have had its effect. The wool also holds its original quality, and perhaps has advanced in fineness, notwithstanding the quantity has encreased, as it must necessarily from the annually increasing size of the sheep. We hear no more now, of the impossibility of growing Spanish wool in this climate, whether in our southern or northern latitudes; nor of the necessity of an annual walk of four hundred miles, to make sheep grow fine wool! Prejudice has grown weary of uttering her fooleries, and commercial interest has taken another and a better turn.

Spanish wool has always been hitherto washed, after shearing; in the present instance, it was washed in the English fashion, upon the sheep's backs, nor is it presumed as an improvement, but by way of trial for the Spanish sheep; for this practice, by which, in cold springs, many sheep are injured, is losing ground. The rams selected for sale, were fourteen four-toothed, and two, six-toothed, in all, sixteen. Ewes, seventeen, full-mouthed, four of which were six-toothed, and four broken-mouthed, or aged. The rams had sheared ten pounds of wool each, on the average. The usual convenience was allowed to the buyers, of leaving their bargains three or four days, if desired, under the same care which had been previously taken of them.

Mr. Farnham, the former auctioneer, and in a considerable degree, a favourite of the company at these sales, being dead since last year, Mr. Smith had obtained the appointment, it is said, by the personal choice of his Majesty. The new auctioneer made his opening speech on the usual topics; the established national advantages of the Merino breed, the permanent genuine quality of their wool, their ability to endure the climate, in any part of Britain, and the improved qualities of the stock then offered to sale. The company began to assemble at eleven o'clock, and the sale began between one and two. Sir Joseph Banks, as usual, honoured the sale with his presence; the company were not very numerous, but it may be supposed, they held commissions for most parts of the country.

Prices and Buyers Names — *Four-toothed Rams.*

Lot.		
1.	Mr. Hunt, *guineas*	18½
2.	— Mackenzie	16½
3.	— Beard	18
4.	— Sumner	18½
5.	— Browne	25
6.	— Mackenzie	22
7.	— Sumner	15
8.	— Alien	37
9.	— Kid	25
10.	Rev. Dr. Beck	28
11.	Mr. Cherry	18
12.	— Compton	25
13.	— Cherry	25
14.	— Sumner	22
	Six-toothed Rams.	
15.	— Richwood	11
16.	— Mackenzie	33
	Full-mouthed Ewes.	
17.	— Richwood	11
18.	— Beck.....	14½
19.	— Hunt	11½
20.	— Allen	17
21.	— Richwood	20½
22.	— Mackenzie	21
23.	— Do.	25
24.	— Richwood	26
25.	— Do.	27
26.	— Do.	23
27.	Earl Fortescue.....	19
28.	Mr. Palk	26
29.	— Mackenzie	30
30.	— Allen	26
31.	— Aiton	28
32.	— Mackensie	26
33.	— Allen	31
	Six-toothed Ewes.	
34.	— Hunt	11
35.	— Do.	10
36.	Earl Fortescue.....	10
37.	Mr. Mackensie.....	15½
	Aged Ewes.	
38.	— Hunt	10½
39.	— Do.	12½
40.	— Do.	10
41.	— Peck.....	17
42.	— Thorpe.....	20

Some of the ewes were in unusual good condition, the last lot remarkably so, indeed fat, on which Mr.

Smith did not fail to remark. Last year's average price of the rams sold, was only 16*l.* upwards, of the ewes 11*l.* The present, for rams, 21*l.* upwards, for ewes, upwards of 19*l.* being the highest average, perhaps, that the ewes have yet made: indeed such sums being given for sheep, after the experience of so many years, fully establishes the great superiority of the *Erythræan* breed.

Middlesex, 19th August.

PROROGATION of PARLIAMENT.—This day (Friday, August 14) several bills received the royal assent by commission, which was read by the clerk, and the following speech by the Lord Chancellor:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterized all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services, which the events of the war may render necessary, his Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the Continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of his Majesty's kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the difficulties and dangers which this country has to encounter.

"But his Majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns, are not to be daunted or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance, which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.

"And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals which may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his Parliament and his People will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negotiation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

"His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his Parliament and his People will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; but which, as essential to the honour of his crown, and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read, after which the Lord Chancellor said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday, the 24th day of September next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 24th day of September next.

DESTRUCTION of the SOUTH LONDON WATER-WORKS (the opening of which was noticed in our Magazine for June, p. 560.)—A fire broke out on the premises, about one o'clock in the morning of the 6th, when as it was nearly an hour before any engines arrived; and, before they could be brought to act, the whole of the roofs had fallen in, and the buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins; but

as they stood alone, no danger occurred to the surrounding neighbourhood. No cause can be assigned how the accident happened, as neither fire or candle has been permitted on that part of the premises since its erection. The volunteers mustered on the alarm being given, and by their exertions contributed much to the safety of the neighbourhood.

A CLAIMANT UPON THE DUKEDOM OF NORFOLK.—A person, calling himself the Right Hon. Walter Howard, representing himself the rightful heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk, appeared in the Court of Chancery on the 6th of August, and addressed the court in a slow, audible, and collected manner, praying that some solicitor might be named by his Lordship, to take into his hands the case of the applicant, a pauper, to whom it was his Lordship's bounden duty, he humbly submitted, to assign counsel and six clerk, under the statutes in that case made and provided, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. which statutes were passed to enable poor persons, claiming large estates, to sue free of fees, stamps and duties. He stated, that upon application to several solicitors, he was treated with much contempt, because, unfortunately, his wife, an unguarded woman, had accompanied him to them. He said he had been sent to Oporto, when only 14 years old, to one Searle, a wine-merchant, to be reared up to that profession or business; but that it was with a view of destroying his claims, as Searle was a servant to, or a dependent on, the family of Lord Surry, and in the plot to strip him of his birthright. The annuity settled on him by the Duke of Norfolk, he said, was stopped lately; and the estate of 1200l. a year, which he had been put in possession of by his Grace's late agent, was taken from him; he was, in every lodging and place he appeared in, called and insulted as a swindler, owing to the cruel and unjust combination established and kept up against him. He concluded with urgently entreating the Chancellor to name a solicitor for him.

The Chancellor stated that it was his expectation now, in this place, that any solicitor Mr. Howard should apply to would act for him.—The applicant seemed satisfied.

A *fire* broke out about twelve o'clock on Thursday, the 21st, at night, at the house of Mr. Swan, a Printer, in Crown-court, Fleet-street, which consumed the same, with Mr. Birch's stained paper manufactory, besides six or seven houses, mostly occupied by poor working people. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a chimney taking fire. It is remarkable that these premises are contiguous to those of Mr. Gillet, which were burnt down about two years ago. They were also, a part of the King's Printing House occupied by the celebrated Mr. Richardson, some of whose popular novels were done there.

THE DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK.—On Saturday, August 8th, the Lord Mayor, attended by several of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, proceeded in state from Guildhall to Montague House, Blackheath, where they presented the following address to the Duchess of Brunswick:—

"May it please your Royal and Serene Highness,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly entreat your Royal and Serene Highness to accept our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this Imperial Country.

"The return to her native land of an illustrious Princess, so nearly and dearly allied to our beloved Sovereign, and to the royal and amiable Consort of the heir apparent to the throne of this United Kingdom, cannot but renew the most lively sentiments of affection in the hearts of his Majesty's loyal subjects, and a warm participation of those feelings which a meeting so interesting to the Royal Family must have occasioned.

"Deeply impressed, Madam, as we are, by the extraordinary events which have occasioned your return, we trust your Royal and Serene Highness will permit us to express the sincere joy we feel at your restoration to the shores of a free and loyal people, not more attached to a good and venerable King, by duty to his supreme and august station, than by affection to his sacred person and family.

(Signed) By order of court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which her Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"*My Lord*,

"I return your Lordship and the Aldermen and Commons of the city of Lon-

don, my grateful thanks for an address which has given me the most heartfelt satisfaction

"It affords me an additional instance of the loyal attachment of the city of London to the King, and of their affectionate regard for his Majesty's Royal Family.

On Wednesday morning, the 19th, George Finch, William Tomlinson, and William Pearce, were executed in the front of Newgate: the two former were convicted of returning from transportation before the expiration of their time, and the latter was found guilty of horse-stealing. Finch and Tomlinson were strongly suspected of being guilty of cutting and maiming several persons in Holborn in an attempt to rob a carrier's waggon. See p. 561 of our Magazine for June.

Married.]—Mr. William Lloyd, surgeon, of Barnet, to Miss Corpe, only daughter of John Corpe, esq. of the same place.—At St. George's, Hanover square, James Gillman, esq. surgeon, of Highgate, to Miss Anne Harding, daughter of Mrs. Harding, of St. George's-row.—At Lambeth, Mr. J. Churchill, of Deddington, Oxon, to Miss E. M'Farquhar, granddaughter of Dr. H. M'F. of Howden, Edinburgh.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Henry Merrik Hoare, esq. son of the late Sir R. Hoare, bart. to Miss Sophia Thrale, of Great Cumberland-street.—At Kensington, Sir James Ker, bart. to Miss Harriet Charlewood, second daughter of the late B. C. esq. of Windlesham, Surrey.

Died.]—The Right Hon. Baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, in her 60th year.—At her house, in York-street, the Right Hon. Sarah Baroness Waterpark, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. Her ladyship is succeeded in her titles by her eldest son, Sir Richard Cavendish, bart.—The Marquis of Granby, son and heir to the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, at their Grace's house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, at the age of two months. He was put into his coffin the next day, which weighed a hundred and an half. The inside was lead, next oak, and the outside mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and richly ornamented with clasps, coronets, Cherubims, and handles of solid silver.—At his house, in Brook-street, Gen. Richard White, col. of the 24th regiment of foot, who commanded many years the 3d, or King's own regiment of dragoons, and raised the 96th regiment of infantry in the American war.—J. Jackson, esq. F. A. S. author of several valuable tracts, relative to commerce, antiquities, &c.—Aged 58, Mr. J. De Boffe, of Gerrard-street, many years an eminent importer of foreign books.—Spencer Perceval Stuart, S. S. the infant son of Ferdinand Smyth Stuart, great grandson of King Charles the Second.—Aged 83, the Rev. T. Lawson, brother to the late Sir Henry, and uncle to the present Sir John Lawson, of Brough-hall, bart.—At his house, in Tottenham Court-road, Mr. John Walker—[*Further particulars in our next.*]—At his house on Ludgate Hill, where he had kept a shop 56 years, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Quintin Kay, upholsterer, cabinet maker, and undertaker.—[*Further particulars in our next.*]—Mrs. K. Powell, of the Haymarket Theatre—It is not true, as stated, that Mrs. Powell was "found dead in her bed." Several persons were with her for some hours previous to her death. She had laboured for several months under an incurable disease, and had been attended by Dr. Moseley, and Mr. Wilson, the surgeon. Notwithstanding this bodily affliction, she performed almost every evening from the time of the Haymarket opening; and on the night before she died, played her character in the new comedy, and *Mrs. Dangle*, in *The Critic*, apparently in better health than she had enjoyed the whole of the season. She was a lady much respected in private life, and has left a wide circle of acquaintance to lament her loss. Mr. Powell was the widow of Mr. P. late of Covent-garden Theatre, and sister to Mrs. Ward, of Manchester. Mrs. Grove, an actress of great merit, succeeds to her cast of characters.—On the 29th ult. aged 55, Charles M'Cormick, LL. B.—[*of whom further particulars will be given in our next.*]—On Sunday morning, August 23, about eight o'clock, at her villa at Brompton, in the 72d year of her age, the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Grace was the second daughter

of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. She married, in 1759, James, second Earl of Waldegrave, and afterwards becoming a widow, in 1766, she married the late Duke of Gloucester. The issue of this marriage was, 1st. Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773. 2d. Caroline Augusta Maria, born June 24, 1774, died March 14, 1775, and interred in the royal vault, at Windsor. 3d. William Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776, the present Duke of Gloucester. The late Duke, her Grace's august spouse, died Aug. 25th, 1805. Her Royal Highness has lived ever since in a very domestic way, principally at her villa at Brompton. It is unnecessary to add, that she used to be classed among the most beautiful women in the country. About twelve o'clock on the night preceding her decease, she complained of a violent pain in the stomach, and desired to be left alone. She, however, recovered, and slept tolerably composed for some time, till the symptoms of her disorder, an oppression in the chest, seemed to have returned with more violence. Her departure was, in a manner, without a struggle. In consequence of its being contrary to etiquette, for one of the royal family to marry a British subject, the Duchess was not received at Court, tho' a great favourite with the Royal Family; and it is therefore probable, that the ceremony of a Court mourning will be dispensed with on the melancholy occasion. The immediate occasion of the Duchess's death was an effusion of water into the cavity of the chest. Her Royal Highness had been incapable of much exertion lately, but did not complain of serious indisposition until the Wednesday preceding her dissolution.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

America.

A PROCLAMATION,

By Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.

Washington City, July 1, 1807.

During the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the general restoration of peace, they have observed, with good faith, the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all; and this too amidst a constant recurrence to acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation; but those orders and assurances have been without effect, and no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen, or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded.

This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew; and, that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were natives of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontroled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to

assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbours or waters, either in such numbers, or of such description, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbours or waters of the United States, immediately, and without any delay, to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they, or any others so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbours or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them, or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever; or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them, in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches, as herein-after provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for in such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, that if such vessels shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States, by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the Commanding Officer, immediately reporting his vessel to the Collector of the District, stating the object, or the causes of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations, respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse, and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington, the 2d day of July, in the year of [Sealed] our Lord, 1807, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States the 31st.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,
James Madison, Secretary of State.

Italy.

Palermo, April 7, 1807.—Yesterday, her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Christina, daughter of his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, was married to his Royal Highness Prince Charles Felix of Savoy, Duke of Genevois, brother to his Majesty the King of Sardinia. The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence; the nobility and persons of distinction attended at Court, to compliment their Sicilian Majesties and the Royal Family on the occasion. In the evening, there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout the city.—*London Gazette, July 28.*

Prussia.

By the treaty between Prussia and France, signed at Tilsit on the 9th, it is stipulated, that the territories to be restored to Prussia, are those which she possessed so far back as the year 1772. She, of course, loses her Polish provinces, except a small tract, and is also deprived of Westphalia; which latter territory, with the addition of those already in the possession of

France between the Rhine and the Elbe, including the electorate of Hanover, forms a new kingdom, of which his Prussian Majesty acknowledges Jerome Buonaparte as sovereign, by the title of *King of Westphalia.*

To these provinces the unfortunate King of Prussia renounces all right and title for ever; together with his title to the provinces he cedes in Poland, which are to be formed into a duchy, under the sovereignty of the King of Saxony (whose daughter is intended to be wedded to Jerome Buonaparte) with the title of *Duke of Warsaw.*

His Prussian Majesty also renounces for ever, his possession of the city of Dantzic; and the other parts of the Prussian provinces of Poland, not otherwise disposed of, are given to Russia. Dantzic is to be restored to its former independence, under the protection of the Kings of Prussia and Saxony, but its port is to be shut against the trade of Great Britain during the war.

It is also provided, that until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace between *France* and *England*, all the dominions remaining to Prussia shall be shut against the trade and navigation of Great Britain: that no shipment whatever is to be made from any Prussian port for the British Isles or colonies; and that no ship from Great Britain or her colonies shall be admitted into any Prussian port.

The King of Prussia acknowledges *Joseph Buonoparte* King of Naples, and *Louis Buonaparte* King of Holland. A part of the Polish territory, hitherto held by Prussia, and next adjoining the Russian boundaries, is for ever to be incorporated with the Russian empire.

The treaty consists of thirty articles.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged on the 12th of July.

It is estimated that Prussia loses near five millions of subjects, and a third of her revenues. Hesse, Brunswick, besides different parts of the Prussian spoils on the left bank of the Elbe, are included in Jerome Buonoparte's new kingdom.

Russia.

TREATY of PEACE between FRANCE and RUSSIA.

[This important document was laid before the French Senate, at Paris, on the 24th ult. with a Speech by the Arch-Chancellor.]

The treaty, which was signed at Tilsit, the 7th of July, contains 29 articles. The first twelve merely repeat, confirm, and ratify, on the part of Russia, the stipulations of the Russian treaty, particularly as to the disposal of Polish Prussia; the allowance of a military road, to communicate between Saxony and Warsaw; and the restoration of the estates of the Dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg Schwerin. The Emperor of Russia, as in the Prussian treaty, acknowledges Buonoparte's brothers, Louis, King of Holland; Joseph, King of Naples; and his *Imperial Highness, Prince* Jerome, King of Westphalia.—Alexander likewise assents to the Confederation of the Rhine, and to the present and *future* arrangements of Buonoparte; in which, it is to be observed, he actually consents to take a part of those very territories of his own ally, the King of Prussia, which he had undertaken to defend.—The 13th article is that of the greatest interest to an English reader. By it "*the Emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, to negociate and conclude a definitive Treaty of Peace between France and England*; *however, only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted by England in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.*" The 16th article contains an unimportant cession, on the part of the Emperor Alexander, to the King of Holland; viz. the lordship of Jever, in East Friesland. Four of the articles stipulate, that hostilities shall cease between the Russians and Turks; that the troops of the former shall be withdrawn from Moldavia, but not occupied by the troops of the Grand Signior till after ratifications of a Definitive Treaty between those powers have been exchanged; and, finally, the Emperor of Russia accepts the mediation of the Emperor of France, to negociate a peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.—The remaining articles establish the commercial intercourse between the different countries under Buonoparte on the same footing as before the war; regulate the exchange of prisoners to be in a mass; and fix the ceremonial between the

"two courts of St. Petersburgh and the Thuilleries on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity!"

From the RUSSIAN COURT GAZETTE *of the 16th ult.*

NOTE from his IMPERIAL MAJESTY to the General of Infantry, Minister of the Land Forces, Chief Commandant at St. Petersburgh, and Knight Sergei Kosmitsch Wasmitinow,

"SERGEI KOSMITSCH—The obstinate and sanguinary war between Russia and France, every step and every enterprize whereof has been marked with the unshaken fortitude and bravery of the Russian troops, has been terminated, thank God, by a peace, which was ratified on the 27th of this month (9th July); a beneficial tranquillity has been restored; the integrity and security of the Russian frontiers are secured by an increase of territory; and Russia is indebted for this *solely* to the heroic exploits, and to the unremitting exertions and zeal with which her valiant sons have undauntedly stept forward, and braved every danger, even to death itself.—I hasten to inform you of this happy event, in order that general publicity may be given to it.

ALEXANDER."

Tauroggin, 28th June, old style, 1807.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 79.]

The *Forty-ninth Bulletin*, dated Warsaw, Jan. 8, says, "Breslau has surrendered. The capitulation has not been received at the head-quarters, neither has the inventory of the magazines of subsistence, nor of the clothing and artillery, yet come to hand. They are, however, known to be considerable.—Prince Jerome must have made his entry into the place. He is going to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Kosell. General Victor, commander of the 10th corps of the army, has marched to be iege Colberg and Dantzic, and take those places during the winter. M. de Zastrow, Aid-du-Camp to the King of Prussia, a wise and moderate man, who has signed the armistice which his master did not ratify, was, notwithstanding, on his arrival at Koningsburg, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Our cavalry is not far from Koningsburg."

This Bulletin further states, that great discontent prevails in the Russian Army, on account of the Emperor not joining it; that their glory has been compromised by the bad management of their Generals. It then speaks about the affairs of Turkey, and proceeds to an account of the state of the weather, which is said to be *more temperate* than at Paris at the same season!

The *Fiftieth* and *Fifty-first* are merely local descriptions of posts and trifling affairs.

The *Fifty-second* is dated Jan. 19, at which time the French and Russian armies had not again come in contact. The only actions mentioned to have been fought are two, which were of a partial description, in Silesia, on the 29th and 30th, and a trifling affair near Colberg, in which a detachment of Mortier's division was engaged.

The *Fifty-third*, dated Jan. 22, says, "We found pretty considerable magazines of provisions at Brieg. We annex the capitulation of that fortress.

"Prince Jerome pursues his campaign in Silesia with great activity. Lieutenant-general Dervi has already surrounded Kosell, and opened the trenches. The siege of Schweidnitz, and that of Neisse, were carried on at the same time.

"General Victor, while on his way to Stettin, in his carriage, accompanied by his Aid-du-Camp and a servant, was carried off by a body of twenty-five chasseurs who were scouring the country.

"All the magazines of the army are putting in order, and furnishing with provisions. Biscuits are baked wherever there is convenience. The Emperor has ordered the establishment of large magazines, and the making up of a considerable quantity of clothing in Silesia.

The *Fifty-fourth*, dated Warsaw, Jan. 27, states, that, "Eighty-four pieces of cannon, taken from the Russians, are ranged before the Palace of the Republic at Warsaw. They are those which were taken from Generals Kaminski, Bennigsen, and Buxhoveden, in the battles of Czarnowo, Nasielsk, Pultask, and Golymin; and are the very same that the Russians drew along the streets of this city with so much ostentation, when they lately

marched through them to meet the French. It is easy to conceive the effect which the sight of so grand a triumph must produce upon a people delighted with seeing the humiliation of enemies who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them.

"Five thousand prisoners have been sent to France, two thousand escaped in the moments of confusion, and fifteen hundred have entered among the Polish troops

"Thus have the battles with the Russians cost them a great part of their artillery, all their baggage, and from 25,000 to 30,000 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners.

"General Kaminski, who had been represented as another Suwarrow, has just been disgraced. It is reported, that General Buxhovden is in the same situation; hence it appears, that Gen. Bennigsen now commands the army.

"Some battalions of light infantry belonging to Marshal Ney's corps, had advanced twenty leagues from their cantonments; the Russian army took the alarm, and made a movement on its right. The battalions have returned within the line of their cantonments, without sustaining any loss.

"During this period, the Prince of Ponte Corvo took possession of Elbing, and the country situated on the borders of the Baltic.

"On the 25th, at noon, the enemy's division appeared, twelve thousand strong. We soon came to blows. The 8th regiment of the line fell upon the Russians with inexpressible bravery, to repair the loss which one of its posts had experienced. The enemy were completely routed, pursued four leagues, and compelled to repass the Passarge. Dupont's division arrived just as the engagement was concluded, and could take no part in it.

"An old man, 117 years of age, has been presented to the Emperor, who has granted him a pension of fifty Napoleons, and ordered him a twelve-month's allowance in advance.

The *Fifty-fifth* states positively that the Turks have declared War against the Russians; it also gives a detailed account of the battle of the 25th, at Mohringen, between Bernadotte's division, and a corps of Russians; in which, the Russians were defeated, and driven across the little river Passarge. One of the French Regiments lost its colours, but afterwards recovered them. The loss of the French amounted to 500 men.

The *Fifty-sixth*, *Fifty-seventh*, and *Fifty-eighth*, are dated at Arensdorf, the 5th, and at Prussian Eylau, the 7th and 9th of February; they state as follows:—"From the 5th to the 7th there have been, between the two armies, several obstinate battles, which terminated by the retreat of the enemy to the other side of Eylau, where our troops took up a position. On the 8th, at day break, the enemy began the attack. A dreadful cannonade took place on both sides. The Russian army, ranged in columns, was within half-cannon shot: every ball told.

"The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the cavalry, fell upon the hostile army. Two lines of Russian infantry were broken; two squadrons of the guards twice traversed the whole army of the enemy. This brilliant and incredible charge, which had hewn down more than 20,000 of the enemy's infantry, would have instantly decided the victory, had it not been for a wood, and some difficulties in the ground. The loss of the enemy is immense—ours is considerable. Three hundred mouths of fire vomited death, from one side and the other, for twelve hours. The victory, for a long time uncertain, was at last ours.

"The enemy retired beyond the Pregel. Marshal Augereau is wounded by a ball. Our loss amounts to 1900 killed, and 5700 wounded. Seven thousand Russians were counted on the field of battle. Thus the offensive expedition of the enemy, which had for its object to bear down upon Thorn, by turning the left wing of the Grand Army, has been of the most direful consequences to them; 12 or 15,000 prisoners, as many *hors de combat*, 18 standards, and 45 pieces of cannon, are the trophies, for which we have paid too dear, without doubt, by the blood of so many brave men.

"This expedition is concluded; the enemy beaten, and driven one hundred leagues from the Vistula. The army is about to resume its cantonments, and go into winter quarters."

The *Fifty-ninth*, *Sixtieth*, and *Sixty-*

first, dated from Prussian Eylau and Landsberg, represent the French grand army retreating towards the Vistula, and the expediency of going into winter quarters for covering the line of that river. It also appeared that the Russians had retired behind the Pregel, "beyond which the French had no interest in pursuing them;" and "that it was fortunate for Koningsberg, that it was not among the objects of the French General to drive the Russian Army out of their position in that city."

In the *Sixty-second*, it appears that a smart affair took place on the 16th, on the upper part of the Bug, between Marshal Lannes's division (then under the orders of General Savary), and that of the Russian General Essen; when the Russians lost eight pieces of cannon, two standards, 1200 prisoners, and left the field of battle covered with dead. The division of Lefebvre defeated a Prussian corps on the 12th, the remains of which effected its retreat to Dantzic.

The *Sixty-third* and *Sixty-fourth* are both dated from Osterode, the first on the 28th ult. the latter on the 2d instant. They contain nothing of marked importance.

The *Sixty-fifth* represents the French army as partly established in cantonments upon the Passarge as far as the Omelew; while Marshal Lefebvre began to form lines of circumvallation round Dantzic.

The *Sixty-sixth* is dated Osterode, March 14. Several skirmishes had taken place. The whole of the French army was in cantonments. It occupied a line from Braunsberg to the Omulew, extending through Leibstadt, Gutstadt, Allenstein, and Neidenburg. It was provisioned chiefly by the towns of Elbing and Brunsburg, and by the produce of the fertile Island of Nogat. The Russian army was concentrated on the side of Bartensteine, and on the Alle; the Prussian division on the side of Creutzbourg.

The *Sixty-seventh* is dated Osterode, March 25. The investment of Dantzic was completed on the 20th ult. when the communication between that city and the sea was cut off. A Prussian out-post was surprised and routed, with the loss of several prisoners. In the evening, a strong corps from the garrison attempted, but unsuccessfully, to retake the post from which they had been expelled in the morning. In this effort, the Prussians lost several hundred prisoners, and some artillery.

The Message of Bonaparte, dated from Osterode the 20th ult. and laid before the Senate on the 4th instant, contains an order for calling out the conscription for 1808. The reason given in the Message is, that "All the nations round us are arming; England has again set on foot an extraordinary levy of 200,000 men. Other Powers, as well as England, are adopting the measure of extraordinary levies."

In another part of the Message it is stated, "We offered peace to England before the fourth coalition had shewn itself: *The same Peace we offer to England still.*"—It likewise states, "We are ready to conclude a peace with Russia upon the same conditions as were signed by her negociator, but which were rejected in consequence of the arts and intrigues of the English. We are ready to restore to the eight millions of the inhabitants whom we have conquered, their tranquillity, and to restore to the King of Prussia his capital."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CUMBERLAND.

DIED.] At Cockermouth, aged 74, Mr. Wm. Bowman, tailor. His own untutored qualifications for music obtained him the situation of parish clerk at Bridekirk, which he held nearly 40 years. Such was his capacity for the mathematics, that for many years past he was seldom seen on his shop-board without the works of Euclid, Simpson, Emmerson, and Newton. He was attended to his grave by a great number of people, the pall being supported by eight neighbouring gentlemen, and his remains borne by four tailors of his old acquaintance.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A new turnpike from Thorney to Guyhern, has been proposed at a meeting in the Isle of Ely, to communicate

with that place and the Wisbech turnpike road on the south of the river there, by a bridge over the said river.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, at Totness, on the 7th ult. several premiums were adjudged; and the establishment of a wool-fair in that part of the country was agreed upon; but it was generally admitted that the farmers in the West must never expect any competition for the purchase of their wool, while they continue the slovenly practice of shearing their sheep without washing them. The meeting at Totness have accordingly agreed to ridge-wash their flocks previous to shearing; and to employ a person to teach others the way of doing it. A premium of three guineas was also voted to the person giving the most satisfactory account of the advantages of washing sheep to the next meeting.

There are now living at Chumleigh, three women, whose united ages form a total of 277 years. Two of them bear the same name, but are not related to each other; the elder (Mary Collins), who completed her 93d year last December, succeeded her husband, many years ago, in the capacity of sexton of the parish, and, until within these few months, she diligently performed the duties of that office. No one was more methodical or expeditious in the digging of a grave; and at this time she regularly tolls the bell; and, during divine service, perambulates the church, to keep idle boys under proper discipline.

DURHAM.

In the course of the late assizes at Durham, the question between his Grace the Archbishop of this Province and the Corporation of York, touching the right of the former to the possession of the gates, bars, and posterns of the said city, during his Grace's fair, commonly called Lammas fair, held yearly in that city and the suburbs thereof, was tried before the Hon. Baron Wood and a Special Jury of that county, when a verdict was given for his Grace, whereby his right to the tolls, &c. is confirmed. By this verdict, and under the certificate of the Learned Judge, his Grace is entitled to costs.

ESSEX.

Harlow Wool Fair was held on Bush Common, on Wednesday, the 20th of July. The article was generally dull in sale. Mr. Burgoyne's being a choice parcel of Southdown, obtained fifty-six shillings per tod; and some few sales were made at prices proportioned to their qualities. Mr. Newman produced specimens of fine Southdown, and Southdown once crossed by a Spanish ram. The buyers were generally of opinion, that the former were superior in quality to the latter. Mr. Flower shewed a sample of Spanish Ryland, fifth cross, which, by the acknowledged superiority of its quality, convinced the company of the practicability of producing wool which might vie with the foreign Spanish. We also understand, that this breed of Merino crosses has been carried on to a large extent in the northern part of Hertfordshire.

Married.] At Halstead, T. R. Andrews, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Miss Scarlett, daughter of the late J. S. esq. and niece to Lady Stewart. —At Woodford, Sir J. W. S. Gardiner, bart. of Roche Court, near Fareham, Hants, to Miss Mosley, sister of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart.

HAMPSHIRE.

Early on Friday morning, Aug. 7, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Rogers, an opulent farmer, at Chalters. The lower part of the house caught fire, and buned with such rapidity, that Mrs. Rogers, who was bedridden, and her son, aged 18, endeavouring to save his mother, unfortunately fell victims to the devouring element. The house was totally consumed; but there being plenty of water, the extensive farmyard was saved.

Died.] At his seat, at Hackwood Park, in the 61st year of his age, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Bolton, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and governor and vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight, &c.—At Winchester, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Pyle, many years a prebendary of that cathedral, and brother to the late Rev. Philip Pyle, of that city.—At Briddlesford, Isle of Wight, in the prime of life, Mr. William Fearnside, of Marsham-street, Westminster. To do justice to the virtues of this truly good

gan, or to describe the feelings of those who are more immediately afflicted by his death, the ordinary language of panegyric or of sorrow is wholly inadequate; the task will more properly be consigned to the heart, which, while it submits with resignation to the all-wise dispensations of Providence, laments in silence the premature loss of an affectionate husband, an exemplary father, and a steady friend. Mild and simple manners, pure and unaffected piety, an ever-active anxiety to succour the unfortunate—qualities of the possession of which he himself seemed to be unconscious—had endeared him to the domestic and friendly circle in which he moved; and those who, like the writer of this humble tribute to his memory, occasionally enjoyed the gratification of his society, will long recollect, with pleasure mingled with regret, his well-stored mind, the acuteness of his understanding, his lively imagination, and the just and manly sense which he entertained of moral and political duty. The union of these accomplishments, with a correct taste for the fine arts, matured by study and by travel, had been justly appreciated, in hours of philosophical retirement, by an illustrious statesman, with whose private and mutually disinterested friendship he was honoured, and whom he soon followed to "another and a better world!"

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hoddesdon, I. M'Millan, esq. late commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Valentine.—Of a hydro-thorax, at West-Mill, near Hitchin, aged 64, Mr. James Whittingstall, miller. Amongst the variety of instances which the present war has produced, of persons raised from obscure situations to the acquisition of immense wealth, the subject of this article may afford a very striking example. Mr. J. W. was the second son of the late Mr. Henry W. who, within a few years, rented a corn-mill, at a very low rent, of John Radclyffe, esq. near Hitchin. The large meal-contracts entered into by government, roused the attention of persons of all descriptions dealing in corn; capitalists searched out the inferior traders, and Mr. H. W. became connected with one of the most considerable contractors in that department. His three elder sons, Henry, James, and William, were soon enabled to take the very extensive corn-mills at Broxbourn, near Ware; and, by unremitting industry and assiduity, they acquired a very extensive trade, and a very large capital. The eldest son, Henry, died in 1794, unmarried; the third son, William, died at Hoddesdon, near Ware, in 1808, leaving a widow, now living; the only surviving son, George, is a brewer, in a very considerable line of business, at Watford; who, with the two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, share the property of their brother Henry, amounting to upwards of 180,000l. Mr. H. W. had not the advantage of a liberal education; although possessed of great newly-acquired wealth, he was of very modest and unassuming manners, and in his deportment diffident and respectful; his wealth excited in him no self-sufficiency; he was a stranger to that overbearing disposition so frequently and so justly complained of in illiterate persons accidentally raised from low stations in life; to his relations affectionate; a good neighbour; and in all respects a worthy and respectable member of society.—At St. Alban's, aged 63, Mrs. Osman, widow of the Rev. Henry O. formerly vicar of Leighton-Bosard, in Bedfordshire, who left her a widow in very early life, with a family of daughters, whom she, much to her honour, educated in a very proper and commendable way, though possessing a very confined income.

KENT.

The following acts of Parliament relative to Kent, have received the Royal Assent. An Act for empowering the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, to make a fair and equal county-rate for the said County, and provide convenient Court Houses for the Assizes and General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, and other public meetings, within the said county. And an Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town of Gravesend, and the hundreds of Tollingtrough, Dartford, Wilmington, and Axtane.

Died.] At Lord Frederick Campbell's seat at Coombank, Lady Dowager F. Campbell, in consequence of

a fire breaking out in her bed-room. Her woman being alarmed at four in the morning, by a poor man going to his labour, she immediately ran to her Ladyship's bed-room, adjoining the dressing-room, and found she had not been in bed, and was missing. It is supposed she fell in a fit. Lady F. C.'s woman left her Ladyship at a quarter before twelve o'clock, in her dressing-room, in her night dress, as was her usual custom. Lady F. was found in the ruins, a shocking spectacle; her watch was also found drawn up, and stood still at half past one. Lord Frederick C. was in town at the time. The wing, containing the dressing-room, a room over and under, are entirely gutted, only the stone walls remaining. From the great exertions of the neighbouring inhabitants, with an engine from Earl Stanhope's, a party of the Royal Artillery, and an engine from their barracks, near Sevenoaks, and another from Sevenoaks town, the fire was got under, and the other parts of the house preserved.—At his house, Northgate-street, Canterbury, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. John Gallaway, sen. an ingenious and formerly eminent silk weaver, from whose looms some of the most beautiful and costly fabrics have been produced that adorn the palaces of royalty. On the abundant introduction of cottons, and consequent decline of the silk trade, he successfully invented that mixture of those materials, known by the names of Canterbury damasks, Chambery and Canterbury muslins, &c. Of a strong, though uncultivated mind, he was indefatigable in the acquirement of science, and being equally desirous of communicating what he thought good to others, he founded, in 1763, an Historical Society, at first principally among that class of ingenious mechanics with whom he was associated, but which has been since extended and strenuously supported by his mental knowledge and personal abilities.—At Orston, near Bingham, the Rev. T. Guilford, Curate of Whatton, and the consolidated churches of Orston, Thoroton, and Scarrington.—After a long illness, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Totty Mayo, a reputable bookseller and printer, of Newbury.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There are few persons who have ever visited Lincoln, that will not feel regret at the information, that it has been at length finally determined to remove from that noble pile, the cathedral, the two spires which surmount St. Hugh's and St. Mary's towers. About four years ago this measure was suggested, on the ground that the strength of the towers was insufficient to the weight of the spires: but the object of the *levellers* was at that time frustrated, by the towers being put into a state of repair fully equal to the support of the burthen upon them.—A new and more successful plea is now advanced; and the spires are to be taken down, because, forsooth, they are *not old enough!* It is alledged that they are of a date more modern than the cathedral, and that the grandeur of the whole is diminished by the association. This, surely, is a matter of taste; and we will venture to say, that nine-tenths of those persons in the diocese who are entitled to exercise an opinion on the subject, think that the spires are far from being an eye-sore. Already, however, they are partly stripped of their lead, and in less than a month, it is supposed those great ornaments, which for centuries the traveller has regarded with admiration (as whilst yet twenty miles from Lincoln they served him for a land-mark across the heath), will be entirely removed.

Died.] Lately, in a cart, near Lincoln, a poor man named Peter Clarke, late of Toft Newton, near Market Raisin. He was apprehended as a vagrant at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and passed thence towards his place of settlement, by way of Stainford. An inquest was held on the body, at Lincoln; and by the evidence it appeared, that he was placed on a horse at Aswardby, near Sleaford, to be conveyed to Branston, five miles from Lincoln; but he was too ill to ride all the way on the horse, and was taken part of the road in a cart. At Branston he drank a glass of cider-wine, and was placed in another cart, in which he soon after expired. The Jury gave a verdict, *Died by the Visitation of God, accelerated by negligence.* The Magistrates at Lincoln intend to

make further enquiry into the conduct of some people, and have ordered a summons for the constable of Aswardby.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Ford, aged 85, Robert Sanderson, who was orderly serjeant to General Wolfe at the memorable attack on Quebec, and the person represented in the print as supporting the British General after he had received his mortal wound.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Lancham, Thomas Atkin, labourer, aged 80 years. His father died in March, 1779, aged 80; and his being the first death that has happened in the family since that time, completes a period of 28 years and 8 months. This family is remarkable for longevity, and there is now living at North Muskham, Wm. Atkin (brother to the above Thomas Atkin) and his wife, whose ages together make 167 years, he being 83, and she 84, and have been married 60 years. Our correspondent writes, that he saw him, his son, grandson, and great grandson, chopping posts and rails for his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. We believe but few Dukes, or any other men, can boast of having their work done by four generations all together.

SHROPSHIRE.

The beautiful and romantic cottage of —— Crewe, esq. at Muxon, Shropshire, was lately consumed by lightning; the library and furniture, by timely assistance, were preserved.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Mr. John Hughes, an old bachelor of 85 years of age, who has been bellman of the same place upwards of 60 years; to Mrs. Anna Dulson of the same place, a widow aged 82.—The groom's man was 78; the bride's maid 75; making a total of 320 years. The *novelty* of the scene brought together a vast concourse of people; the church-yard was crowded while the ceremony was performed, and the happy couple was met at the church door by three violin players, playing "Come haste to the Wedding:" they conducted them through the streets amidst hundreds of spectators to the Black Lion Inn, Scotland-street, where fifty persons sat down to a plentiful dinner given by the bridegroom, and thirty-six to tea, where the day was spent with the greatest mirth and good humour, and the whole concluded with a ball at night, which was opened by the bride and bride's-maid.

SURREY.

Married.] At Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, the Hon. J. W. Grimston, only son of Lord Grimston, to the Right Hon. Lady C. Jenkinson, only daughter of the Earl of Liverpool.

Died.] At his house at Egham, aged 69, Robert Pickwoad, esq. deputy of Vintry ward, London, and treasurer of the Society of Patrons of the Anniversary of the Charity Schools in London and the suburbs; to whom the public are indebted for the idea of bringing the charity-children to St. Paul's cathedral, and placing them in the striking point of view, in which they are annually exhibited under the grand dome of that stupendous edifice.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In excavating the new canal, near the Redcliffe-house, Bristol, the workmen discovered a number of oak trees, about fifteen feet below the surface. Some of them are as much as three feet in diameter; on being exposed to the atmosphere, the outside peels off and moulders away, but the heart is so firm and sound, that several have been manufactured into spokes and tables, which in appearance are not unlike faint-coloured mahogany.

On the 5th inst. was holden, in the exhibition-yard of the Bath and West of England Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce, the first public mart of that society, for the sale of improved British clothing wool. A very considerable quantity of such wool was sent from various parts of the West of England, some of which was sold at fair prices; and though, on account of the stagnation of trade, occasioned by the peculiar juncture of public affairs, a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary, it is highly probable, this mart, whether to be annual or otherwise, as shall be determined, will increase in its importance. After the hours of public business, many gentlemen from the counties of Norfolk, Surrey, Wilts, and Gloucester, as well as Somerset,

dined together, Sir J. C. Hippisley, Bart. in the chair. After dinner, much interesting discussion took place, warmly promoted by the worthy chairman, and "a committee of staple regulation" was appointed to manage the future proceedings.

At Bridgewater sessions, the long-contested appeal to the poor-rate of Stoke-lane excited great interest, whether certain coal-mines within that parish ought to be rated to the poor. (A case in point of practice had been previously reserved for the opinion of the King's-Bench, and was last term determined most decidedly in favour of the appellants.) After a further hearing of at least six hours, during which the learned counsel for the respondents resisted every point that ingenuity could devise, and the counsel for the appellants ably supported the appeal, the question was at last determined in favour of the appellants; whereby the coal-mines were deemed liable to pay rates to the poor; and the magistrates amended the rate accordingly.

Died.] At Bristol Hot Wells, the Rev. Dr. Berkley, Dean of Tuam, and son of the late celebrated Bishop of Cloyne.—At Bath, aged 47, the Hon. Juliana Hartopp-Wigley, the very amiable wife of Edward Hartopp-Wigley, esq. of Little Dalby, Leicestershire, and daughter of George, fourth Lord Carberry, who married Juliana, third daughter of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough. Her ladyship fell a martyr to the measles, which she caught through an unintermitted attendance on the sick bed of a deservedly favourite son, who survives to lament the loss of a most affectionate mother. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Dalby.

WALES.

An act, enabling his Majesty to vest the sands of Traethmawr, dividing the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, in William Alexander Madocks, esq. M. P. has received the royal assent. Also an act to continue and amend two acts, of the fifth and twenty-sixth years of his present Majesty, for repairing several roads leading from Llandilo to Lampeter, and other places, in the county of Carmarthen.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

JULY 22, 1807, to AUGUST 18, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]-----*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ABSOLEM W Leicester street, straw hat manufacturer, (Wild, Warwick-square)

Butcher H Hythe, Kent, sadler, (Berry and Co. Walbrook).

Chrisp W Cokspur-street, Charing-cross, perfumer, (Smith, Furnival's Inn) Castle G. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, builder, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Cassel W. L. Thames Ditton, Surrey, carpenter (Simpson and Co. King's-Bench Walks, Temple). Codd W Carleton-street, merchant, (Gregory and Co Maiden-lane, Wood-street). Carter M. Mere, Wiltshire, linen-draper, Davenport W. Almondbury, Yorkshire, innkeeper, (Battye, Chancery lane).

Fetherston P and Hodgson J. jun. Christ church, Surrey, distillers, (Webb, St. Thomas-street, Southwark). Filcock T Macclesfield, Cheshire, grocer, (Hall, Macclesfield).

Gear S. Kingston-upon Hull, cabinet-maker, (Ellis, Cursitor street). Grover R. Town Malling, Kent, grocer, (Sadlow, Monument-yard) Giles D. Birmingham, carrier, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Groucock, T. Drayton-in Hales, Salop, mercer, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Goodhew, J. Leeds, Kent, butcher, (Watts, Symond's Inn)

Hollyoake J. Brixton-row, Surrey, (Taylor, Took's-court. Cursitor-street). Hughes T. Bennet-street, St James's, victualler, (Langley, Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury). Hoddinot B. Bruton, Somersetshire, linen-draper, (Mitchell, Union-court, Broad st.). Howell E. Liverpool, cotton-merchant, (Glenn, Garlick-hill) Hawkins S Plymouth-dock, baker, (Williams, Bedford-row). Hoad W Fareham, Hants, butcher, (Tarrant and Co Chancery-lane).

Jackson J. Newington-causeway, Surrey, brush-maker, (Alcock and Co. York-street, Southwark).

Lewis W. Bristol, hosier, (Blandford and Co. Temple). Lees W. Liverpool, merchant, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Lund B. Spofforth, Yorkshire, flax-dresser, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Lloyd S. Paddington, grocer, (Sudlow, Monument-yard).

Macklin M Southampton, silversmith, (Allen, Clifford's Inn). Mitchell J Union-str. Whitechapel, leather-seller, (Hughes,

Bear-yard, Lincoln's-Inn-fields). Mordue T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, (Meggison, Hatton-garden). Mann J. Warwick, grocer, (Smart and Co. Staple-Inn). Martinuant P. St. James-street, warehous man, (Willet and Co. Finsbury-square). Meadley R. Kingston upon-Hull, pattern-maker, (Sykes, New-Inn). Mackean A. Winchester-street, merchant, (Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings).

Nesbit T High-street, Southwark, chinaman, Twynam and Co. Temple). Nelson C. Brixton, Surrey, coal-merchant, (James, Gray's Inn-place).

Philipps J. Star Brewhouse, Wapping, (Batchelor and Co. Serjeant's-Inn). Peacock J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Parkes W. Derby, coal-merchant, (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-Inn)

Roxburgh J. Winchester-street, insurance-broker, merchant, (Hillyard, Copthall-court).

Statham S. and E. and Garton H. Nottingham, hosiers, (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.)

Wilmott D. White-Cross-street, dealer in spirits, (Wilson, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street). Watkin J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, rope-maker, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Wood J. Burnley, Lancaster, apothecary, (Hurd, Temple). Worthington S. Manchester, innkeeper, (Jackson, Hare-court, Temple). Ward T. Oxford-market, tallow-chandler, (Fletcher and Co., Hyde-street, Bloomsbury). Walmesley R. Haborgham Eaves, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, (Hurd, Temple). Ward J. Stockton, shipowner, (Rowntree and Co. Stockton). Williams W. Oxford-street, linen-draper, (Dobie and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Atkinson J. Birmingham, Aug. 24. Ascough G. East Whitton, Yorkshire, Aug. 24. Atkinson J. Aldermanbury, jun. Dec. 2.

Birt W. Blackman-street, Southwark, Aug. 18. Blunt G. and Monat J. Little Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons, Aug. 18. Buxton T. Leicester, Aug. 24. Buxton T. and Buxton T. B. Leicester, Aug. 24. Bullock S. Manchester, Aug. 27. Barker W. Newark-upon-Trent, Aug. 27. Bloxam W. New road, St. George's in the East, Aug. 28. Blatchford P. Lifton, Devonshire, Aug. 31. Barton T. Liverpool, Sep. 7. Bennett J sen. Barley; and Bennett J. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Sept 8. Bishop W. Yealand Conyers; and Bishop J. J Leighton-hall, Lancashire, Sept. 8. Burton J and Hirst J. Manchester, Sept. 9 Cantrell W. Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 26. Cape T. Lincoln, Aug. 27. Carrington J Manchester, Sept. 5. Colville J. Cheapside, Sept. 5. Clegg J. Criffin-street, Shadwell, Sep. 19. Crundall J. Clapham-road, Nov. 7.

Dally T. Chichester, Aug. 24 and 27. Dove J. Newmarket, Sept. 26. Daniels J. E. Coleman-street, Oct. 24.

Esdaile J. jun. Queen-street, Aug. 11. Evill W. Bath, Aug. 21.

Foelich F.B. and Merry, J. Birmingham, Sept. 11.

Goold A. Birmingham, Aug. 31. Gooch T. and Jackman J. Exeter, Sept. 3.

Hunt B. Brithelmstone, Aug. 3. Hill J. Salford, Somersetshire, Aug. 15. Huntington S. Chester, Aug. 26. Horrocks S. Pendleton, Lancashire, Aug. 28. Heyes J. Wigan, Lancashire, Aug. 31. Harding A. Bristol, Sept. 16. Howland T. Thame, Oxfordshire, Nov. 7. Hartridge W. Cheapside, Nov. 14.

Jowett J. Manchester, Sept. 2. Jackson J T. Washway, Lambeth, Sept. 12.

Kilby C. Watford, Herts, Sept. 8.

Leonard C. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, Aug. 24. Lambert W. B. Manchester, Sept. 1. Long W. Stonehouse, Plymouth, Sept. 8. Lomas H. L. Throgmorton-street, Sept 12.

Macpherson W. Maiden-lane, Aug. 15. Mortimer W. Wivenhoe, Essex, Aug. 20. Nicholson M. Howden, Yorkshire, Aug. 31.

Ormond G. Manchester, Aug. 29.

Parsons T. Marchmont-place, Russell-square, Aug. 8. Pow J. Worcester, Aug. 24. Pugh A. Chatham, Aug. 25. Purbrick W. Gloucester, Sept. 15.

Rudhall J. and Hobson W. Birmingham, Aug. 26. Ridley T. Bow-lane, Sept. 15. Richards A. Oxford-street, Sept. 26.

Smith J. C. Bowling green-lane, Clerkenwell, Aug. 8. Stone W High-street, Southwark, Aug. 18. Shipton J. Yoxall, Staffordshire, Aug. 25. Smith R. Ashborne, Derbyshire, Sept. 7. Sherman J. R. Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, Sept. 12. Strother A. Tokenhouse-yard, Sept. 19. Sizer J. Manningtree, Essex, Sept. 24. Stevenson A. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Oct. 24. Sedgewick M. Darlington, Durham, Nov. 14. Smith W. Aldermanbury, Dec. 2 Smith W. and Atkinson J. Aldermanbury, Dec. 2.

Travers B Queen-street, Cheapside, Aug. 11. Tuton J. and Wareing J. Leeds, Aug. 17. Tarn W. Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, Sept 7.

Vincombe W. Bath, Aug. 15.

Weaver W. Red Lion, Gray's-Inn-lane, Aug. 22. Walker W. Chancery-lane, Aug 25. Wood T. Ross, Herefordshire, Walters J Sturminster-Newton, Dorsetshire, Sept. 10.

Yates S Wood-street, Aug. 1 and Sept. 12. Yorke T. Devonshire-street, Sept. 5.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 20th August, 1807.

SINCE our last Report two large fleets have safely arrived, namely, the Leeward Island fleet, consisting of about sixty sail of vessels, heavily laden, under convoy of a ship of war; and the Oporto fleet, accompanied by a sloop of war. The latter consisted of about forty sail, whereof twenty or thereabouts have come to London. The wines brought by this fleet are truly excellent, and make ample amends for the thin, green wine lately imported from Oporto.

On the first arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, we feared that its sugars had come to a very bad market; we were, however, agreeably disappointed on finding that they were bought up with avidity by the sugar refiners as soon as landed. We cannot say the same of the large quantity of cotton brought home by this fleet; its sale is very dull, owing, we conceive, to the present deplorable state of the Manchester manufactures. The rum goes off as usual, briskly; but the coffee proves a very heavy article; in fact, to the wholesale grocers alone the West-India merchants are indebted for the disposal of any part of their stock of coffee, for they cannot re-export it, without encountering a certain and a serious loss.

Vessels continue to arrive daily at the various ports from Monte Video; they are seldom heavily laden, nor indeed can it be expected that the cargoes of vessels from South America should be of much consequence, until the expedition sent out to Buenos Ayres shall have met with that portion of success which it is the wish of every commercial man it should meet with.

We refrained from making any observation, last month, upon the then recent breach between England and America, hoping that, by this time, we should have the pleasure to announce the renewal of that intercourse which from every consideration, whether political or moral, will appear almost absolutely necessary to the welfare and character of the two countries. Still, however, things hang in an unpleasing suspence; and the voice of an American rabble appears to have more influence over the rulers of that country than the interests of themselves and countrymen. By the following article, which we copy *verbatim* from a New York paper, it will appear, that the sentiments of commercial and thinking men in that part of the globe are not very different from our own:—

"Let it be considered what effect a breach with England would produce on America. In the first place, it is the British market which takes off almost the whole of the richest produce of America—its cotton. Suppose a non-importation act were followed, as it certainly would be, by an exclusion of American produce from the British market, what would become of the Southern planter? Go to another market! No!—A mound is thrown across the ocean by the navy of Britain: there is not a corner of the world to which our merchants could trade; and not only the American merchants would be undone, but the farmers would have their produce left upon their hands, and, for want of a vent for the surplus of it, they would soon suffer distress from the privation of many of the first comforts of life. The merchant would be bankrupt—the farmer would be bankrupt—and the mechanic, having no one to employ him, would languish in misery and want; while, in every part of the world, England would open a market for herself for her manufactures: then which can do the other most harm?"

This paragraph needs no comment; we trust it will meet the eye of the American ruler, and have the desired effect.

A dyer, in the West of England, has discovered a process by which a most beautiful scarlet dye is extracted from the lac lake obtained from the opuntia or scarlet pear; this dye, it is said, is fully equal or superior to that of cochineal, and will, through the medium of our own commerce, furnish a substitute of equal value, independent of our enemies.

The hop trade throughout the kingdom is very heavy.

The East-India Company will put up, at their present March sale, Privilege indigo 1431 chests, after the indigo declared for 25th instant. Prompt 11th December, 1807. At the September sale, China raw silk 320 bales, Bengal ditto 1133 bales, Organzine 158 bales. Privilege and private trade, Bengal raw silk 1487 bales, more or less; on Wednesday, October 20th, 1807. Prompt, Friday, January 22d, 1808.

A Jamaica and India fleet will be arrived before this report meets the public eye; both of which fleets we shall say something in our next.

London, 20th August, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
American Pot-ash	cwt.	2 15 0	to	3	8	0		
— Pearl		3 5 0	—	3	15	0		
Barilla		2 4 0	—	2	16	0		
Brandy, Conıac	gall.	1 1 0	—	1	7	0		
— Spanish		0 18 0	—	0	19	6		
Camphire, refined	lb.	0 4 8	—	0	5	0		
— unrefined	cwt.	16 10 0	—	20	5	0		
Cochineal, garbled	lb.	1 2 0	—	1	11	6		
— East India		0 3 0	—	0	6	0		
Coffee, fine	cwt.	6 10 0	—	7	0	0		
— ordinary		4 15 0	—	5	10	0		
Cotton-wool, Surinam	lb.	0 1 9	—	0	2	0		
— Jamaica		0 1 4½	—	0	1	6		
— Smyrna		0 1 7½	—	0	1	9		
— East-India		0 1 3	—	0	1	4		
Currants, Zant	cwt.	4 0 0	—	4	7	0		
Deals, Dantz	piece	1 16 0	—	1	19	0		
— Petersburgh } H.								
— Stockholm }								
Elephants' Teeth		31 0 0	—	36	0	0		
— Scrivell		20 0 0	—	26	0	0		
Flax, Riga	ton	69 0 0	—	70	0	0		
— Petersburgh		72 0 0	—	73	0	0		
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	5 5 0	—	6	15	0		
Geneva, Hollands	gal.	1 0 0	—	1	1	6		
— English		0 8 3	—	0	12	0		
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	6 0 0	—	11	15	0		
— Sandrach		7 5 0	—	8	0	0		
— Tragacanth		18 0 0	—	20	10	0		
Gum Seneca		5 5 0	—	6	10	0		
Hemp, Riga	ton	66 0 0	—					
— Petersburgh		65 0 0	—	66	0	0		
Indigo, Caracca	lb.	0 11 3	—	0	12	9		
— East-India		0 4 0	—	0	13	0		
Iron, British bars	ton	16 0 0	—	17	10	0		
—Swedish		25 0 0	—	26	0	0		
—Norway		24 0 0	—	25	0	0		
—Archangel		25 0 0	—	26	0	0		
Lead in pigs	fod.	33 0 0	—					
— red	ton	32 0 0	—	33	0	0		
— white		50 0 0	—	51	0	0		

		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Logwood Chips	ton	14 5 0	—	15	10	0		
Madder, Dutch crop	cwt.	4 5 0	—	5	5	0		
Mahogany	ft.	0 1 2	—	0	2	4		
Oak plank, Dantz.	last	11 0 0	—	12	0	0		
—— American, none								
Oil, Lucca 25-gal.	jar	16 0 0	—	16	15	0		
—— spermaceti	ton	72 0 0	—	75	0	0		
—— whale		25 0 0	—	27	0	0		
—— Florence ½ chest		2 15 0	—	2	18	0		
Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.	0 14 6	—	0	15	6		
Quicksilver	lb.	0 3 5	—	0	3	6½		
Raisins, bloom	cwt.	3 10 0	—	5	5	0		
Rice, Carolina		1 5 6	—					
—— East-India, none								
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	0 3 3	—	0	4	6		
—— Leeward I.		0 2 9	—	0	3	5		
Saltpetre, East-Ind.	cwt.	2 14 0	—	2	15	0		
Shellach		5 5 0	—	10	0	0		
Silk, Thrown Italian	lb.	1 11 0	—	2	15	0		
Silk, Raw ditto		1 2 3	—	1	12	6		
—— China		1 16 0	—	1	19	0		
—— Beng.	novi	0 12 0	—	1	6	0		
—— Organzine		1 9 0	—	1	18	0		
Tallow, English	cwt.	3 0 6	—					
—— Russia, white		2 16 0	—	2	17	0		
—— ——yellow		3 0 0	—	3	1	0		
Tar, Stockholm	bar	1 11 0	—	1	12	0		
Tin in blocks	cwt.	6 6 0	—					
Tobacco, Maryl.	lb.	0 0 5½	—	0	1	1½		
—— Virginia		0 0 4	—	0	0	9½		
Wax, Guinea	cwt.	7 0 0	—	10	10	0		
Whale-fins	ton	15 10 0	—	25	0	0		
Wine, Red port	pipe	86 0 0	—	94	0	0		
—— Lisbon		88 0 0	—	90	0	0		
—— Madeira		98 0 0	—	130	0	0		
—— Vidonia		72 0 0	—	76	0	0		
—— Calcavella		84 0 0	—	95	0	0		
—— Sherry	butt	84 0 0	—	105	0	0		
—— Mountain		72 0 0	—	80	0	0		
—— Claret	hogs.	86 0 0	—	94	0	0		
Yarn, Mohair	lb.	0 4 3	—	0	8	1		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	July 31	Aug. 4	Aug. 11		July 31	Aug. 4	Aug. 11
Amsterdam	36 4	36 3	36 3	Bilboa	38	38	38¼
Ditto at sight	35 6	35 8	35 8	Leghorn	50	50	50
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 7	11 7	11 7	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburgh	34 8	34 8	34 8	Genoa	45¼	45¼	45¼
Altona	34 9	34 9	34 9	Venice, *N.C.*	52	52	52
Paris	24 8	24 8	24 8	Lisbon	64	64½	64½
Ditto 2 us.	24 12	24 12	24 12	Oporto	64½	64½	64½
Bourdeaux	24 12	24 12	24 12	Dublin	10½	10½	10½
Cadiz	38¼	38¼	38¼	Cork	11½	11½	11½
Madrid	38¼	38¼	38¼	Agio on the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.			

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	£4	0 0
New Dollars		0	5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0	5 6

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest of white corn will be entirely finished in South Britain by the end of the month; and in the North, should the present fine weather continue, much will be done in the early part of next month. The crops in the North are generally of great promise. In the South, wheat is a very large crop, both in corn and straw, and the quality of the finest we have seen for some seasons. Oats and barley are also abundant, and fine crops; but the beans will not probably amount to more than half a crop. Pease still worse, in many parts scarcely any upon the land. Turnips, potatoes, and seeds, all materially affected by the continued dry weather; yet, on some soils, they will be good fair crops. Hops have suffered severely from blight; but it is supposed the duty will amount to nearly £80,000.

The accounts from Ireland are most satisfactory; and on the continent, there is great abundance of all the fruits of the earth; that the present seems a year of universal plenty.

Lean stock hold their prices, whilst the fat rather decline, both on account of shortness of keep and of the heat of the weather. Good stores of every kind are very ready sale. Ireland continues to supply us with cattle to a considerable amount.

Smithfield—Beef, 4s. to 5s. 4d.—mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s.—lamb, 4s. to 6s.—veal, 3s. 6d. to 6s.—pork, 4s. to 6s.—Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d.—Irish, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.—Fat, 3s. 5d.

Middlesex, August 25.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Aug. 15, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	78	2	49	7	39	4	54	10
Surrey	80	4	46	8	40	0	34	0
Hertford	74	8	43	0	39	9	27	6
Bedford	74	1	54	0	39	0	28	1
Huntin.	69	10			38	6	26	0
Northa.	72	4			39	9	29	10
Rutland	78	6			45	0		
Leicest	71	0	45	2	39	4	29	9
Notting.	78	4	46	0	42	0	31	6
Derby	80	0					29	10
Stafford	74	3			41	5	30	10
Salop	73	7	53	10	43	8	31	11
Herefor.	71	4	44	8	33	10	31	11
Wor'st.	75	5			38	0	36	0
Warwic	79	4			41	0	35	5
Wilts	73	2			40	0	33	0
Berks	79	2	52	0	39	0	33	9
Oxford	74	4			35	2	32	2
Bucks	74	5			37	4	30	6
Brecon	67	2	44	9	34	4	24	0
Montgo.	70	9					30	1
Radnor.	68	10			33	8	26	2

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	76	6	45	0	43	6	30	6
Kent	73	8	47	0	38	0	32	0
Sussex	71	0					33	6
Suffolk	70	6	41	4	36	1	29	10
Cambridge	71	1	42	0	36	0	22	9
Norfolk	66	11			34	6	31	2
Lincoln	72	7	49	0	43	7	28	2
York	73	0			35	10	28	7
Durham	86	11					35	9
Northumberland	72	9	48	2	38	8	33	8
Cumberland	80	7	63	7	43	2	33	8
Westmorland	87	4	62	8	45	4	32	9
Lancaster	77	6			36	6	29	5
Chester	69	11					28	9
Flint	73	8			42	5		
Denbigh	81	5			41	7	32	0
Anglesea								
Carnarvon	74	4			38	0	23	4
Merioneth	78	5			42	0	28	0
Cardigan	76	8					19	2
Pembroke	65	6			35	8		
Carmarthen	69	0			34	2		
Glamorgan	86	2			42	8	26	8
Gloucester	78	5			36	4	34	7
Somerset	81	5			37	2	23	2
Monmouth	75	4						
Devon	81	5			40	1	31	7
Cornwall	85	2			40	11	24	10
Dorset	79	4			39	4		
Hants	74	10			35	0	31	0

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 75s. 5d.; Rye 48s. 9d.; Barley 39s. 0d.; Oats 30s. 0d.; Beans 48s. 11d.; Pease 54s. 10d.; Oatmeal 44s. 7d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JULY 25, to AUG. 25, 1807.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 1002	1959	Males, 826	1612
Females 957		Females, 786	
Whereof have died under two years old			584

Between			
2 and 5	167	60 and 70	124
5 and 10	72	70 and 80	88
10 and 20	66	80 and 90	31
20 and 30	91	90 and 100	3
30 and 40	122		
40 and 50	136		
50 and 60	118		

[3s. 9d.

Peck Loaf, 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 10d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

D	H	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 0.86
1		30.08	67.5	62	5	4	N 1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30.08	62	63	4	5	NNW 1	. wind NE at eve : fine
2	7	30.16	57	61	52	1	N 1	. wind W
	2	0.12	70	64	47	2	WSW 1	. cloudy eve
3	7	30.08	57 5	62.5	52	5	WSW 1	
	2	30.12	63	64	51	5	WSW 2	
4	7	30 15	57.5	62	54	4	WSW 1	. more cloudy : little wet
	2	30.18	65.5	64	50	5	W&W 1	. fine
5	7	30.23	56	62	57	4	N 1	. less cloudy at times
N		30 19	68.5	65	58	4	N 1	
6		30 19	57.5	62 5	58	4	ENE 1	
	2	30 17	68	65	56	3	E 1	clear eve
7	7	30 55	53	59	52	3	ENE 1	
	2	0 .9	64	62	48	4	ENE 1	: clear
8	7	30.44	52 5	58 5	52	1	E 1	hazy
	2	30.45	68	62.5	48	1	E 1	
9	7	30 45	56	59.5	53	1	E 0	hazy
	2	30.40	72	64	46	2	N 1	wind W. calm and cloudless
10	7	30.50	61.5	63.5	52	0	W 1	hazy
	2	0 21	77	67	44	1	W 1	wind SSE.
11	7	30.00	64.5	66.5	56	3	E 2	: cloudy . little wet . fine
	2	29.89	76	70	52	3	E 2	thunder showers . wind W.
12	7	29 98	65	67.5	56	4	S 2	. more cloudy . fine
	2	30.04	75	70	51	3	SSW 2	much lightning
13	7	30 09	66.5	69	56	3	SSW 0	hazy . thick upward . wind and fine
	2	30.10	74	70	50	3	S 2	
14	7	30 18	62.5	68	54	5	SSW 2	. little wet at times
	2	30.15	68 5	69	54	5	SW 2	. little rain at times
15	7	30.07	63	67.5	60	5	SW 1	. little rain : fine
	2	30 05	71	69	58	3	WNW 1	hazy . little rain . fine
16	7	30.09	61	66	57	5	W 1	chiefly fine
	2	30.12	71	68.5	54	3	W 1	. little rain and chiefly cloudy : fine
17	7	30.20	60	66	57	h	W 1	. little wet : fine
	2	30.19	71.5	68 5	53	2	WSW 1	
18	7	30.24	63	67.5	56	2	W 1	
	2	30.27	72 5	69	45	3	WNW 1	. hazy night
19	7	30.29	59.5	65	53	1	NW 1	
	2	30.22	75	69	50	2	SW 2	. thick upward at night
20	7	30 11	64.5	66.5	56	4	SW 2	. less cloudy
	2	30.08	76.5	70.5	50	3	SW 2	. little wet at times . thick upward at night
21	7	30.10	61 5	67.5	54	3	SW 1	
	2	30.09	77	70.5	47	1	WSW 1	hazy upward
22	7	30.01	65	68	56	2	E 1	
	2	29.93	82.5	73	48	2	E 2	. Thermometer 84 : cloudy
23	7	29.83	69	71.5	54	5	S 1	little wet . fine
	2	29 88	76	73	48	4	S 2	. less cloudy : little wet at times
24	7	29 83	65.5	70	54	3	S 2	. gentle showers
	2	29.88	70	72.5	53	3	SSW 2	. shower . less wind
25	7	30.05	61	67.5	54	4	WSW 1	. less cloudy at times
	2	30.05	70	69	50	4	SW 2	. less cloudy . clear night
26	7	29.94	66	68 5	53	2	S 1	. cloudy : little rain
	2	29 94	67.5	69	52	5	SW 1	little wet . fine
27	7	30.09	60	66	55	2	SW 1	
	2	0 10	72	68	47	2	S 2	
28	7	30.16	53.5	65	54	3	SW 1	hazy
	2	30.17	74.5	69	45	3	SW 1	
29	7	29 99	65	68	51	3	SW 1	
	2	29 94	75	70 5	46	3	S 2	hazy . cloudy . gentle rain : chiefly fair
30	7	29 76	64 5	69	59	5	SSW 1	. little wet . chiefly fine
	2	29.74	70 5	69 5	50	5	W 2	
31	7	29 87	63	67	57	5	SSE 1	. little rain at times
	2	29.75	69	69 .5	55	5	SSE 1	. much gentle rain . fine

PRICE OF STOCKS, from JULY 27, to AUGUST 24, 1807, both inclusive.

Days 1807	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent Consols.	3 p Cent Reduc	3 p. Cent Deferred. 1808.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p. Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn.	Irish Om.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 3 p. C	Irish Ann.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills	Lottery Tickets
July																			
27	229	61⅝ ¾	62¼		80⅛	95¼		17 11-16ths		½ dis.		61½		93¼			1s pm.		20 7
28	230	61½ ⅝	62⅛		8 ⅜	95⅛		17 11-16ths		½ dis.			7 9-16ths	93⅛			1s. pm	1s. pm	20 7
29		61¾ 62	62⅝		80⅜	95½		17 11-16ths	⅝	¼ dis.		61¾	7 9-16ths			174½		3s. pm	21 11
30	231	62 ⅛	62⅝		80¾	95⅝		17¾		Par		62	7 9-16ths	93¼		175	3s pm	2s. pm	21 11
31		61⅞ 62	62¼		80⅝	95½		17 13-16ths		¼ dis.	3 pm	61⅞					2s. pm.		21 11
Aug																			
1		62 ⅛	62⅜		80⅜	95⅝		17 13-16ths		¼ dis.		61½	7⅝				4s. pm	3s. pm.	21 11
3		61½ 62	62¼		80⅝	95½		17 13-16ths		½ dis.							4s. pm.	3s. pm	21 11
4	231¾	61¾ ⅞	62⅝		80¾	95½		17 13-16ths		½ dis.			7⅛			175	4s. pm.	3s. pm	21 11
5		61⅝ ¾	62½		80⅝	95⅜		17¾		½ dis.		61⅜					4s. pm.	2s. pm	21 11
6		61½ ⅝	62⅜		80⅝	95⅜		17 13-16ths		¾ dis.		61½	7 9-16th			174		2s. pm	21 11
7		61¼ ⅜	62⅛		80¼	95	99¾	17 11-16ths		1¼ dis.		61¼				172¾	4s. pm	2s. pm	21 11
8		61⅛ ⅜	62⅛		80⅛	95		17⅛		1¼ dis.				93¼			5s. pm	3s. pm	21 11
10		61⅞ 62⅜	6 ⅝		81⅜	96⅛		18⅛		2s. pm.							5s. pm.	2s. pm	21 11
11	233	62⅛ 63	6 ⅝		81½	96		18 1-16th		1¾			7⅝				5s. pm.	2s. pm	21 11
12	holiday																		
13	233¼	62¾ 63	6 ⅝		81⅞	96¼		18 1-16th		1			7⅝			179		2s. pm	
14		62⅜ ⅝	6 ⅝		81⅜	90¼		18		¾		62½						1s. pm	
15		62 ⅜	63		81¼	96		17 15-16ths		Par								1s. pm	
17		62⅛ ¼	63		81	96		17 15-16ths		Par		62¼	7⅝					1s. pm	
18	2 1¾	62⅛ ¼	63		81	96		17 15-16ths		¼ dis.			7⅝			178½	Par.	Par	
19		62⅛ ¼	63		81	96	100⅝	17 15-16ths		Par		62¼					2 dis.	Par	
20		62⅜ ⅝	63⅜		81⅜	96¼	100¼	18 1-16th		¼ pm.							Par	1s pm	
21		62⅜ ½	63½		81⅜	90¼		18 1-16th		¼ pm.			7⅝				Par.	1s. pm.	
22		62 ¼	62⅞		81⅜	96		18		¼ dis			7⅝				2s. pm.		
24	holiday																		

N B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.